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COOLIDGE POWER IN INTERVENTION ROUSES DEBATE

Political Science Academy
Hears Constitutional
Issue Is Involved

MONROE DOCTRINE CHANGE PROPOSED

Let Europe Protect Nationals
In Latin America, Is Plan—
Co-operation Asked

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Foreign relations, arbitration of international disputes and foreign finances were the major themes discussed at the first session of the thirty-second annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, just held here.

The authority vested in the President of the United States to determine policy with regard to foreign intervention was discussed from divergent viewpoints.

On one hand it was declared that the President's power should be curbed so that intervention could not be undertaken without congressional approval. On the other hand, the action by the Senate recently in refusing at this juncture to impose additional restrictions was hailed as a "far-reaching consequence" in the clarification of fundamental foreign policies.

Mr. Edge Praises Action
Walter E. Edge (R), Senator from New Jersey, praised the action of the Senate when it "definitely refused to interfere with the constitutional power, duty and right of the Chief Executive."

A different view was taken by Raymond L. Buell, research director of the Foreign Policy Association. In outlining an "alternative to imperialism," Mr. Buell urged the curbing of the power of the Chief Executive to intervene in Latin America.

"In the first place," he proposed, "the United States should abandon its policy of protecting the interests of Europeans as opposed to Americans in Latin America. We should frankly tell European governments that as far as we are concerned, Europe hereafter may protect its own interests in Latin America. In doing so, Europe will be controlled by the League of Nations."

"If European troops should conceivably land on Latin American soil, and if they should show no intention of withdrawing when their purpose is accomplished, then and only then should the United States intervene to drive them out."

"In the second place, the United States should abandon its present policy of recognizing only 'petty' national governments in Latin America. This policy has led us to meddling into the internal affairs of these countries. It has led to the support of the weak rather than the strong candidates; and it has failed to accomplish the result for which it was devised."

Would Arbitrate Claims
"In the third place, the United States should establish some system of arbitrating the claims of American citizens against Latin America."

"Finally, if the occasion for intervention arises in the future, it should take place only after securing some form of authorization from the Congress of the United States or after consulting informally with the diplomatic representatives of the leading Latin American governments in Washington."

"What I ask for is real co-operation on the American continent, instead of the dictatorship of a single power."

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Woman to Hear Dry Law Violation Cases

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU.
New York

MISS ANN WREN, believed to be the first woman to receive an appointment as a United States commissioner, has just been sworn in to serve the eastern district of New York in that capacity. The district embraces Long Island and Staten Island.

In her new capacity she will hear cases involving violation of federal statutes, including Volstead Act violations.

Miss Wren graduated from the Brooklyn Law School in 1908. She is president of the Brooklyn Women's Bar Association and a past president of the Women's Press Club.

Color Planning to Be Next Step in City Progress

Blighted Areas and Traffic
Congestion to Be Avoided,
Conference Is Told

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
DALLAS, Tex.—New cities of the future will to some extent be built upon a statistical formula which is being worked out on the basis of present experience and the communities will flourish without traffic congestion, will be devoid of blighted areas, and all the possibilities of vexations from inadequate zoning will be eliminated, it was predicted by speakers at the twentieth annual convention of the National Conference of City Planning.

Problems of how to prevent the choking of the aesthetic by commercialism are being brought to exact codification, it was brought out. The application of this as in all other measures affecting large numbers of persons is still dependent upon the enlistment of public sentiment, which can be brought about, it was said, only by the continued co-operation of the press.

Beauty Now the Watchword
"Emphasis on the economic rather than on the aesthetic was necessary in former decades, but the public has caught up with us and is almost ahead," said Charles H. Chesney of Dallas, Tex., city plan consultant. "Beauty is now the watchword of business and industry while the city planners lag."

"Color planning in cities will soon become as important as street planning," he predicted.

"Research will soon furnish a sure rule for preventing traffic congestion," Robert Whitten, vice-president of the American City Planning Institute of New York, predicted. He said the problem will continue to grow with the increase of the direct ratio of automobiles to the number of vehicles, but the relative growth in the use of the automobile is slowing down, he said. The eventual point, he added, will be about 273 cars to 1000 population.

Suburban Development Helps
Saturation tends to solve traffic problems to some extent, said Gordon Whitall, plan expert of Los Angeles, diffusion being forced by natural consequence. This, he pointed out, is demonstrated by the growing tendency of the larger cities to have many nuclei of commerce.

Not only are the suburban developments bringing benefits in this respect, Mr. Chesney contributed to the discussion, but many are far ahead of the older parts of the cities architecturally.

Beam Wireless Sale Is Opposed

British Post Office Union
Objects to Losing the Control to Foreigners

WESTON-SUPER-MARE—A conference of the Post Office Workers' Union has unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against the secret negotiations for the sale or transfer of the control of the government-owned beam wireless service to foreign or other private financial interests.

J. W. Bowen, general secretary, said that as a result of the success of the beam wireless foreign financial and other interests had been at work and were ready to take over this very profitable undertaking. Not long ago they found the Marconi and other companies had a merger contingent on a satisfactory agreement being reached with the British Government and Dominions.

They gravely apprehended the prospect of the Government either handing over the control or selling the beam system to American or other cable systems. The Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference, sitting in London since Jan. 16, had given no hints yet as to its findings.

A. E. Millett, the seconder of the resolution, said that the postal workers were helpless to prevent the transfer and urged a definite demand that the "Labor Party in the House of Commons should solemnly declare that if this scandalous transfer was effected they would in the event of being returned to power not only exercise control of the beam system, but would also appropriate their own valuation every form of external communication from Great Britain."

MINE OPERATORS SEEKING TARIFF ON ANTHRACITE

Hope to Curb Welsh Imports
—Mergers in Bituminous
Fields Also Favored

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
CINCINNATI—Coal operators of the United States are going to ask Congress for a tariff on anthracite equal to the difference in wages paid here and abroad. This decision was reached at the American Mining Congress, coal mining division, which was attended by over 3000 mining engineers and operators.

G. F. Callbreath of Washington, D. C., secretary of the congress, and Dr. Henry M. Payne, Washington, mining engineer and economist, will make an intensive investigation of the procedure by which Welsh anthracite is imported into Boston at prices lower than the actual cost to American operators of laying down coal in that city. When the facts are established legislative action will be sought.

Ship Subsidies Also Charged
Mr. Callbreath said the American wage is at least 25 cents as great as that paid Welsh miners, and that it appears that Welsh coal can be sold in Boston for \$1 to \$1.50 cheaper. In addition, he asserted, British subsidized ships carry coal so cheaply that the freight rate from England is less than the rail rate from Pennsylvania mines to New England.

Giant steel arms carrying powerful claws are replacing the pick and shovel miner very rapidly, it was disclosed. And methods of wet and dry cleaning of impurities are making the breaker boy at the mouth of the mine only a pitiful memory in the industry. More than 26 mines now are operating on 100 per cent mechanical basis, while Wyoming mines are producing 29.9 of the State's output by mechanical means, it was said.

Where a miner with pick and shovel produces eight to ten tons of coal a day, a crew with a mechanical digger mines 300. Steel claws reach into the coal and pull it into the hopper with an action resembling the human hand.

American mines now, it was said, produce 500,000,000 bituminous tons a year and research has increased combustion efficiency so that one pound of coal will produce one kilowatt of electric power as compared with three pounds required in former days.

For Bituminous Mergers
The plan of mergers to form 100 great bituminous corporations in 11 competing districts was upheld. Of the 717 producing companies, 1686 mines account for 80 per cent of the total output at the present time, speakers said.

Daniel Harrington, chief engineer of the safety division of the Federal Bureau of Mines, made these safety recommendations: Electric gas testing devices; permissible storage battery to replace electric wiring of mines; fireproofing of mine timbers; use of device for detection of unsafe conditions and more dependable roof supports; substitutes for explosives or methods not requiring explosives; device for detecting and handling handgrips or misfiring in blasts; safe method of flood lighting in connection with concentration of men in mechanical mines; use of pit cars instead of top sides and bottom; belt haulage to eliminate pit cars; and an inexpensive, fireproof, efficient mine door.

With no new sources of oil supply in sight and less competition from water power than commonly believed, the coal industry is coming back into its former importance and has a bright outlook for the future, said Dean E. A. Holbrook, school of engineering and mines, University of Pittsburgh.

AIR BEACON VISIBLE 60 MILES CAN HARDLY BE SEEN FROM STREET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
CLEVELAND, O.—Six great beacon lights in the tower of Cleveland's Union Terminal building, said to be visible 60 miles and for 80 miles around the city, afford new security to lake ships and to airplanes to which they are visible for even greater distances. The beacons protrude from the tower, 58 stories above the street, like spokes in a wheel.

With all of their power and brilliance, however, they are hardly visible to people down town, to whom they appear as only lighted windows. Their great height causes this, officials said.

Nullified by New Processes
As a result of research and experimentation fertilizer production has been so changed that neither plant at Muscle Shoals could now compete with up-to-date nitrogen fixation plants.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: Joseph H. Deftrees of Chicago, chairman, board of directors; William Butler Worth, Moline, Ill., president; Deere & Co., president; Alfred J. Brosseau, New York, president; Mack Trucks, Inc., vice-president, eastern division; Robert R. Ellis, Memphis, Tenn., president, West-Ellis Drug Company, vice-president, south central division; Robert P. Lamont, Chicago, president, American Steel Foundries, vice-president, north central division; Paul Shoup, San Francisco, executive vice-president, Southern Pacific Company, vice-president, western division.

At its concluding session the convention re-elected Frederick J. Haynes, Detroit, chairman of the board, Dodge Motor Company, as a director.

NEW YORK—Demands of small borrowers in New York State amount to about \$350,000,000 a year to take care of personal needs, home building and installment buying, according to Albert Ottinger, Attorney-General of New York, who is co-operating with a group of bankers here to lighten the burden of the man who needs money in a hurry, but who has nothing save his earning capacity to offer as security.

At a conference between Mr. Ottinger and a group of leading bankers, heads of labor and social agencies, city magistrates, attorneys, and others, just held here, it was brought out that millions of dollars are illegally taken from borrowers by illicit loan companies, whose interest and

Business Men of Nation Indorse Move to Save Natural Resources

United States Chamber
Puts Tax on Trees in
Category With Fires

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU.
WASHINGTON—The sixteenth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States listened to speeches at the final session that continued to urge teamwork for the promotion of business interests and the public good, and against government operation of private enterprise.

The responsibility of such groups as the Chamber of Commerce for taking stock of natural resources and deciding upon definite constructive policies that would take heed of the lack of tomorrow, if the abundance of today is wasted, was emphasized by Matthew S. Sloan of the Brooklyn Edison Company.

"The Chamber's department of natural resource industries has been working for a number of years to develop a forest consciousness throughout the Nation, and it is beginning to show results," said Mr. Sloan. "Progress can be done by taking steps to remove the twin scourges of the forests—fire and taxation. Revision of state laws is making it possible to grow crops of trees like any other agricultural crop."

Trees Grown as Crops
"In fact our survey conducted last fall showed that on 21,000,000 acres steps are being taken to produce a second crop. Recognizing the potential importance of this new industry—the growing of crops of trees by private enterprise—the Chamber of Commerce of the United States called the first national commercial forestry conference last November."

"Men actually concerned in perpetuating the Nation's forest resources in every forest region from New England to the Pacific coast and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, assembled at Chicago and told of the progress of reforestation in their forest regions and the way the obstacles were being overcome."

Destructive individualism is being fought, Mr. Sloan said. He found hope even in the coal industry but declared that coal production is a private business and should be given opportunity to work out its problem along sound economic lines without outside interference.

In regard to water resources in which there is so much popular interest, Mr. Sloan contended that there can frequently be a combination of beauty and utility. The Federal Waterpower act established a policy covering all the water resources of the country.

Numerous attempts, he said, are being made to break down that policy. Muscle Shoals establishes a demand for special consideration that has complicated the Boulder Dam project. The settlement of power questions on the St. Lawrence, he said, is delaying the settlement of a great international question.

In regard to Muscle Shoals, he said: "The physical features of Muscle Shoals have been lost sight of, and in the production of nitrates the project no longer possesses the advantages that were at first accredited to it. Only the political potentialities remain undiminished and quite unchanged."

That is the value of this project today," he said. "In the first place, Muscle Shoals is a locality. It is not a bonanza. It refers to a short reach of the Tennessee River in Northwestern Alabama, where the United States Government during the war built two nitrate plants and after the war built the Wilson dam and power plant."

As a result of research and experimentation fertilizer production has been so changed that neither plant at Muscle Shoals could now compete with up-to-date nitrogen fixation plants.

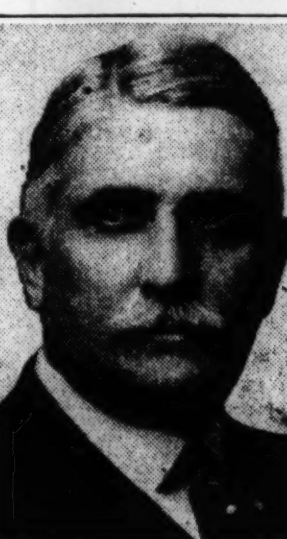
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New Chamber Head



WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH
Newly Elected President of Chamber
of Commerce of the United States

Trainmen Open New Demand for Six-Hour Day

Shorter Day as Long as
Former 8-Hour Period

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
CLEVELAND, O.—Larger and more powerful locomotives hauling longer trains have so speeded up freight traffic over the United States that as much work can be done by trainmen in six hours as they have been doing in eight, it was declared here at the convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, when the delegates unanimously approved a resolution asking for a six-hour work day. Through this approval the organization pledged itself to do its best to bring the six-hour work day into being before the next convention in three years.

At the same time efforts will be made by the trainmen to make 12 hours a maximum work period. It is now 16 hours, with time and a half pay for all hours over eight.

Railroad men are now working under provisions established when Woodrow Wilson was President. The eight-hour day was legalized at that time, with the provision that no man should be required to work more than 16 hours at a time.

Regulations made then and still in force provide for a full day's pay for trainmen when a run of 100 miles is completed in less than eight hours. Officials of the convention said this mileage rate would be reduced to conform to the six-hour schedule.

In the six-hour schedule the eight-hour day is to be carried through in negotiations with the railway heads. Success of the six-hour work day project on the part of the trainmen would mean a complete wage reduction on the part of the railroad of the country and Canada, as well as having a direct bearing on all labor relations everywhere, it was pointed out by officials.

Good-Will Planes Touring Country

Three 12-Passenger Craft
Leave Mitchell Field Over
Different Routes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU.
NEW YORK—A good-will "embassy," composed of three of the latest model airplanes, has just left here on a transcontinental flight which will reach throughout the United States.

Taking off from Mitchell Field under ideal conditions, the three airplanes, which have just been completed for the Western Air Express, Inc., set their courses on different routes. One will cross the northern part of the United States. The other will follow a southern route and the third will cross the central part of the country.

The airplanes, built by the Atlantic Aircraft Corporation, were designed by Anthony H. G. Pokker, designer of Commander Byrd's transatlantic and polar airplanes. Each carries 12 passengers, and with its three Wasp motors is capable of a maximum speed of 150 miles an hour, the cruising speed is 125 miles an hour, said the fastest of any passenger airplane built in the United States.

The construction of the flying machines was financed by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics through the first equipment loan, made to the Western Air Express for the establishment of a model passenger airway. The airplanes will be placed in service between San Francisco and Seattle. Representatives of California cities, civic bodies and commercial organizations are the passengers on the transcontinental tour. Newspaper men from the various cities touched en route will be taken on successive laps of the trip.

A Continual
Calendar
of
Work and Play
for
Every Day

This feature will help children plan their daily activities and will appear

Monday
in the Children's Corner

FREE FLOUNDERS GIVEN TO PUBLIC BY FISHING BOAT

Boston Skipper Refuses 1/2
Cent a Pound for Catch—
State Takes Notice

Fishermen of the schooner William S. pulled in from Long Island Sound with a catch of more than 20,000 pounds of large flounder, the kind of fish which becomes flatter of sole when it is on the platter. Others had made big catches too, but flounder was being sold as low as one-fifth of a cent a pound at the pier—but 20 or 22 cents a pound over the counters.

The crew refusing wholesalers' offers of a fraction of a cent a pound, William S. Steele, the skipper, proposed to sell the fish for 3 cents a pound to people who would come to the pier to get the fish for their own tables. He found he could sell only to dealers at Fish Pier, but might sell his direct-to-consumer business at T. Wharf. Meanwhile he marketed part of the cargo at 1 or 2 cents but still had not made expenses.

Then he began to consider that perhaps if he held his own bargain sale this time perhaps he might meet difficulties in marketing his next catch of fish to regular dealers. Someone proposed they give them away.

"That's a good idea," said Capt. Herbert Nickerson. "Nobody can kick if we do that." So they sailed to T. Wharf and the crew, with broad smiles, began handing out free fish to an astonished crowd.

In a letter to the head of the Fish Exchange, Mr. Adams said: "As I understand it, the trouble is to get underconsumption on account of the price rather than overproduction. There seems to be splendid opportunity to greatly increase the consumption of fish by selling it at a low price to consumers. The machinery to carry out such a program seems to be centered in your organization, and, of course, the responsibility for serving both producers and consumers rests squarely on the shoulders of the trade."

Mr. Green appraised the convention to find "a ground of accommodation" upon which to compose internal differences, and denied any intention of the federation to dictate the affairs of the craft. In reviewing the program of the federation he emphasized the demand for legislation to end alleged abuse of strike injunctions.

The labor movement," he declared, "is interested in human values. Dollars are merely the instrumentalities through which to improve the moral, intellectual and spiritual life of our people."

In a plan to seek to organize many more American workers who have come into the garment industry, where organized labor is largely Jewish and Italian, the convention authorized formation of English-language locals and women's locals, and the election of social and recreational activities. It also authorized a campaign for unionization in New York City, involving a stoppage of work if necessary.

Five-Day Week Predicted

An early five-day week for entire building industry was predicted by William Green, president of American Federation of Labor, speaking before United Building Trades Council in Boston.

Decided improvement in employment conditions was reported by Mr. Green, who said there was further room for hopefulness in view of building program of great proportions for current year. He expressed concern over conditions in textile and shoe industries of New England.

PAROLED MEN MAKING GOOD IN INDUSTRY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU.
CHICAGO—Increasing willingness of employers and others to help men and boys released from correctional institutions is noted by the Central Howard Association in its annual report.

A sixth of the 1935 men assisted by the organization last year demonstrated an estimated aggregate earning capacity of \$345,181. These producers were 348 paroled men whose average earnings for the periods of their employment were \$101.28 a month.

Referring to the basement garage for 3000 cars, the Manchester Guardian says: "Short of a subterranean canal that would allow liners to sail right into the cellar, it is difficult to imagine a more tremendous gesture in the way of traffic control."

"Indeed, the whole idea suggests not so much a site as a self-contained city. This 'New England Building' ought to be adopted as a separate site in the Union, and allowed (if it likes) to arrange for its own representative at Geneva."

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Parachutes for Planes? Tests Now Under Way

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
Dayton, O.

MAMMOTH domes of white silk, with airplanes dangling below, may soon be seen in the skies above Wilbur Wright Field. Army experts, having seen the satisfactory results of "chutes" in saving aviators, are now designing and experimenting with the same thing on a larger scale. The big parachute, instead of merely safeguarding fliers, will carry the entire ship gently to earth. Heretofore, fliers have slowly descended with the aid of silken parachutes while the disabled plane dashed to destruction.

A. F. of L. Pledges Aid to Rejection of Communism

Mr. Green Praises Work of
Garment Workers' Officers
Against Moscow Policies

"In any case where forces of destruction from within are arrayed against true and true trade union workers endeavoring to retain control of their organizations, you can count upon the American Federation of Labor to use its full force on the side of the trade unionists and against the Communists," William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared before the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in Boston.

"If, notwithstanding these efforts, Communists should dominate an affiliated union and elect its officers, the charter of that international union will be revoked," he continued. "They shall not control any union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

"Saved From Moscow Policies"
He addressed the Garment Workers' Union as one which "has been saved from the policies of Moscow by the devotion of its officers." This convention has repeatedly refused to receive overtures or delegations from a rival convention, designating itself as a "progressive" group of the union, which held sessions several days in Boston and sought admission for its members.

The latter group, according to one of its spokesmen, Louis Hyman of the New York Joint Board, included some acknowledged Communists but a greater number of conservative persons. He declared its sole policy is to obtain proportional representation for the local unions in the international convention and election of general officers by referendum instead of convention votes.

Flashing Ground of Accord
Mr. Green appraised the convention to find "a ground of accommodation" upon which to compose internal differences, and denied any intention of the federation to dictate the affairs of the craft. In reviewing the program of the federation he emphasized the demand for legislation to end alleged abuse of strike injunctions.

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competent authorities to use diplomatic means to settle the Tsinan affair.

The Premier told newspaper men that he believed the clash at Tsinan was instigated by Communists in the Nationalist army.

He said that Japan has no intention of interfering with the military operations of the Southern troops, but, because of the possibility of the Southern forces pressing on to Peking and Tientsin, with fighting in that region, it was necessary for the powers to have a full understanding regarding the protection of foreigners.

Hoover, if Named by G.O.P., Will Win West, Good Says

Secretary Refuses All Contributions From Contractors, Manager Testifies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Republican Party will sweep the West if Herbert Hoover is its Presidential candidate and the Democrats nominate Gov. Alfred E. Smith, the Senate Committee investigating campaign expenditures was told by James W. Good, director of the National Hoover-for-President organization.

The observation was elicited from Mr. Good by queries from Alben W. Barkley (D.), Senator from Kentucky, member of the committee, concerning the activities of various agents the Hoover committee had sent into the western states. Mr. Good explained that these men had been sent out as observers to ascertain public sentiment.

Hoover Would Sweep Nation

"The Democrats won't have a look in that part of the country if they nominate Governor Smith and Secretary Hoover is the Republican candidate," Mr. Good declared. "Mr. Hoover will sweep that country."

"Mr. Hoover is strong out West. Despite much political talk to the contrary he has a tremendous following in this agricultural section, and if Governor Smith is the Democratic choice against him he will run away with the election."

The committee's attention was directed by Mr. Good to a comparison of expenditures for Mr. Hoover this year and those for President Coolidge in 1924 and other Republican candidates in 1920.

"In 1924 the national Coolidge Club spent \$250,000," Mr. Good said, "which it seems to me compares most favorably with the \$42,000 our national committee has spent. In addition to the \$250,000 large sums were spent in his behalf in Ohio, Minnesota, California and some other states."

Wood Spent \$1,775,000

"In 1920 Mr. Lowden disbursed over \$400,000 through his national committee, while Leonard Wood testified that he spent over \$1,775,000. Never before has a candidate reported his expenditures in such detail as Mr. Hoover is submitting to his committee."

"We are giving this committee the reports from the local organizations. Governor Smith has not done so and neither have any of the other candidates."

Mr. Good stated Mr. Hoover directed that all organizations and committees working in his behalf be instructed not to accept contributions from corporations or individuals having contractual relations with the Government.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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RETIREMENT PAY OF ALL OFFICERS TO BE EQUALIZED

Tyson-Fitzgerald Bill Gives Emergency Men Rights Held by Regulars

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A seven-year legislative effort was realized by the approval of the House of the Tyson-Fitzgerald bill designed to equalize the retirement pay of disabled emergency officers of the World War with that of officers of the regular establishment.

The measure now goes to the President for his consideration. Three times the project was agreed to by the Senate but until this session it was never allowed to reach a vote in the House. Even on the final vote in the House no roll call was taken, the act being disposed of by a viva voce ballot.

The measure, sponsored by the American Legion, was introduced in the Senate by Lawrence D. Tyson (D.), Senator from Tennessee, and in the House by Roy G. Fitzgerald (R.), Representative from Ohio, both World War veterans. The proponents of the bill advocated its enactment on the ground that the disabled emergency army officers constitute the only class of officers who have not received retirement privileges.

Minority Report Presented

As a result of what they characterized as unjust discrimination between the emergency and regular army officers, the former received compensation on the same basis as enlisted men, according to the degree of his disability, while the regular army officer was retired on three-fourths of his pay.

Opponents of the proposal, including four former service men, signed a minority report from the House Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, contended that although the effect of the legislation would be to wipe out discrimination between the emergency and regular army officers, another discrimination between disabled officers and disabled enlisted men.

Further Legislation Proposed

It was declared by these opponents that if the Tyson-Fitzgerald bill became law that they would propose legislation to extend its provisions to disabled enlisted men. They contended that the policy of the United States always has been to place former soldiers, officers and enlisted men on a parity in the granting of pensions.

They are on such a basis now. The former emergency officer who is 30 per cent disabled gets \$30 a month, just as a former private, or if 100 per cent disabled \$100 a month.

Under the provisions of the act enlisted men will receive no increase in compensation, but former emergency officers who are 30 per cent or more disabled, will get three-fourths of their base pay at the time they were discharged from service. Under this system a brigadier-general will get \$375 a month, a colonel \$250, lieutenant-colonel \$218.75, major \$187.50, captain \$150, first lieutenant \$125, and second lieutenant \$93.75.

It is estimated 3297 men, including 201 navy and marine officers, will be eligible to the provisions of the bill and that it will cost \$2,294,000 a year.

BRITISH CRUISER IS BOUND FOR HONOLULU

DEVONPORT—The Cornwall, a 10,000-ton cruiser, has left for China via the Pacific at the invitation of the American Government in order to represent Great Britain at the sesquicentennial celebration at Honolulu of the discovery of the Sandwich Islands by Captain Cook.

The Cornwall will later visit Port Stanley in the Falklands.

Its first place of call is Las Palmas, May 16; Bahia, May 25-29; Rio, June 1-7; Montevideo, June 10-14; Bahia Blanca, June 21-23; Port Stanley, June 25-July 1; Punta Arenas, July 3-6; Talcahuano, July 10-11; Valparaiso, July 12-13; Callao, Maui Island, Aug. 10-14, and Honolulu, Aug. 14-20.

THE CORNWALL—The need of stopping the waste on alcoholic drink as a means of stimulating the home market and raising the general standard of well-being was urged at a recent conference here of the National Commercial Temperance League.

It was pointed out that steps should be taken to keep a watch over the growth of the club movement. The ratio of clubs to public houses was still low, but there was the possibility of a large increase. It should not be possible for public houses, he contended, to be licensed without the approval of the local bench, to be reopened as clubs. The conference agreed that plain-clothes police should have power to enter clubs and supervise their working.

YALE STUDENTS BARRED FROM AIRPLANE RACING

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Decision of James R. Angell, president of Yale University, that no undergraduates will be permitted to participate in airplane races, has been confirmed. This action which was intimated at a meeting of the Yale Aeronautical Society was also verified by Prof. J. C. Adams, speaking for the committee on student activities who also refused permission when approached by officers of the society.

This action will eliminate the society members from participation in the altitude races at Brainard Field, Hartford, May 19, and in the coming intercollegiate races to be held at Mitchell Field, Long Island.

COLLEGE GETS RARE COINS

SWEET BRIDGE, Va.—A collection of coins, including one of Tarantum, 300 B. C., has been presented to Sweet Briar College by members of the College Classical Club. The collection also includes 12 Roman Imperial coins from the time of Hadrian, 119 A. D. to 249 A. D., a coin of Batavia of about 140 B. C., a Corinthian coin, and a coin of Alexander the Great.

NEW RULE ON BORDER PATROL

ST. ALBANS, Vt. (AP)—The practice of using prohibition officers with the customs border patrol will be discontinued in the Vermont customs district, effective July 1, Collector Harry C. Whitehill has announced. Hereafter none but customs officers will be used in the patrol work along the Canadian border.

American Orchid Society Gives Out Prizes at Exhibit

Most Beautiful Display Won by Pennsylvania—Boston Man Wins Several

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A superb exhibit of an orchid green in bloom, its chief feature being a collection of orchids growing among the gnarled branches of a low, spreading oak tree beside a small pond with gold fish, was awarded the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society gold medal for the most beautiful exhibit at the third national exhibition of the American Orchid Society at Madison Square Garden.

The ground beneath the tree and along the banks of the pond was covered with a profusion of maiden-bloom. A background of massed ferns and terrestrial orchids in trees, ferns, nepeunthes and shrubs gave the impression that the garden was on the edge of a dense tropical jungle. This exhibit also won the American Orchid Society's exhibition gold medal, awarded on the first day of the show's opening. It is being exhibited by Thomas Roland of Nahant, Mass.

The American Orchid Society's gold medal for the second best in the exhibition went to Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Dixon of Elkins Park, Pa., for their brasso cattleya, Princess Patricia.

Mr. and Mrs. Dixon also received the society's gold medal for a collection of odontoglossa, F. W. Pocock, grower for Albert C. Burrage, president of the society, received the National Flower Show gold medal of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists for the display showing the highest degree of cultural perfection.

Edward H. Lincoln of Pittsfield, Mass., received a special prize for two hardy native orchid plants and a variety of orchids, and Charles D. Armstrong of Pittsburgh won the American Orchid Society's gold medal for an exceptional group.

Albert C. Burrage's exhibit of cattleya schroderae won the society's large silver medal. Among the awards he received the first day was a silver cup for an exhibit illustrating the manner in which terrestrial orchids grow.

In the special classes for palms, ferns, cacti and other decorative plants, W. A. Manda of South Orange, N. J., took 31 separate awards.

In the commercial growers' class, C. H. Woolley of Greenwich, Conn., took first for a group of 100 square feet of plants and the exhibition gold medal; E. H. Roehrs came second with the silver medal. Lager and Hurrell of Summit, N. J., took a gold medal in Class 16 for a 50-square-foot display embracing at least 15 genera.

Col. H. H. Rogers took the Max Schilling gold bronze medal for a group of orchids.

Thomas Roland won the Thomas Young gold cup for the most outstanding exhibit in the orchid section.

Mrs. William K. du Pont of Wilmington, Del., won the American Orchid Society's silver medal for single specimen plant in flower. Other medals in this class were awarded

to Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Dixon, Albert C. Burrage, Duke Farms, Samuel Untermyer, Joseph E. Widener, Edward H. Roehrs and W. H. Jewell.

Oliver M. Tucker of Columbus, O., took a gold medal first prize for a seedling hybrid orchid of American origin in flower, exhibited for the first time in the United States.

MR. KAHN RESIGNS AS CAVELL FILM PROTEST

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Otto Kahn has resigned as a member of the Advisory Committee of the Film Bureau, in protest against the bureau's endorsement of a motion picture based on the trial and execution of Edith Cavell, it has just become known.

The film bureau is an unofficial agency for the promotion of motion pictures through clubs and other organizations.

In a letter to the bureau, Mr. Kahn said that he found himself, "totally in disaccord" with its action in the matter particularly in view of the fact that the advisory board was not consulted before the decision was made. "I feel that in a matter of this nature, the advisory committee should have been consulted formally before the Film Bureau committed itself to the showing and endorsement of the film," Mr. Kahn said.

PLAN TO LINK PLANES TO TELEPHONE SYSTEM

HADLEY FIELD, N. J. (AP)—The development of radiophones to enable occupants of an airplane in flight to call any telephone number in the country is the purpose of experiments announced by the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

The laboratories have just purchased a five-passenger monoplane. The experiments now being planned anticipate the time when air travel will become an important method of ordinary passenger transportation, says the company's announcement.

AFGHANS PREPARING FRIENDSHIP PACTS

COPENHAGEN—The Afghan Foreign Minister, who accompanies the King on his great European tour, has stated that the Afghan Foreign Ministry is at present preparing a treaty of friendship intended to be laid before the Governments of Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland for ratification.

It is suggested that the four countries should establish a joint consulate in Kabul.

PORTRAIT GIFT IN LONDON

LONDON—Twelve thousand copies of the portrait of the King & Queen, as presented to Sir David Milne-Watson, managing director of the company, of his portrait by Sir William Orpen as their gift to the "Governor."

FLIERS' Welcome Typifies Peace Superseding War

Former Enemy Aces Shake Hands at Chicago Amid Enthusiasm of Crowds

CHICAGO (AP)—Greetings exchanged by two former enemies expressed the thought which Chicago attempted to typify in a great celebration for the heroes of the latest transatlantic flight.

Maj. Reed Landis of Chicago, and Capt. Hermann Koehl, of the transatlantic plane Bremen, 10 ago were aces on opposite sides during the World War. As they shook hands, Baron Gunther von Huenefeld, leader of the Bremen crew, said:

"We who were enemies during the war, now have the privilege and the obligation to unite our nations and ourselves in the bonds of everlasting friendship."

The flying trio, Baron von Huenefeld, Captain Koehl, and Maj. James Fitzmaurice, who flew into the hearts of Chicagoans Thursday, were joined Friday by Mrs. Fitzmaurice, Frau Koehl, and Dr. Huxo Junkers, builder of the Bremen.

Every appearance of the party has been the signal for a spontaneous rush of thousands. Scores of police guards were kept in constant attendance.

Chicago is calling the fliers the "Three Musketeers," and her streets have assumed the color of medieval pageantry. Mingled with the Stars and Stripes are the colors of Germany and Ireland, everywhere in the city.

Planes on Way to Labrador to Bring Out the Bremen

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—The two army amphibian planes bound for Greenland Island, Labrador, from Mitchell Field, arrived over Portland harbor at 12:05 p. m. Saturday.

AFGHANS PREPARING FRIENDSHIP PACTS

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Why Should I Vote? Is Contest Topic of Student Essays

Prize of \$1000 Offered in Nation-Wide Competition Among High Schools

WASHINGTON—A prize of \$1000 for a nation-wide high school essay contest on the subject, "Why should I vote?" sponsored by the General Federation of Women's Clubs and approved by the chairmen of the Republican and Democratic National Committees, promises to give great impetus to the movement to educate American voters for the coming election.

At a recent meeting of the National Civic Association the contest was proposed by Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the General Federation. The plan was immediately approved and was met by John Hays Hammond, president of the Civic Federation, with the offer of the \$1000 prize.

Mrs. William R. Alvord of Detroit, Mich., chairman of the department of American citizenship of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, is in charge of the organization of joint committees on citizenship consisting of representatives of local groups, in 500 of the larger cities of the country. "Indifference of the rank and file of American citizens toward the franchise is a serious menace to the upholding of our cherished American institutions," said Mrs. Alvord.

"We citizens, while deploring the growth of lawlessness and crime, continue to overlook the remedy which lies in our own hands—the ballot, by which officials may be elected who will enforce the laws and control crime. Absorbed in 'things'—our business interests, our homes, our social life, our motor cars—we have allowed to grow up an indifference toward a most fundamental possession, our right to vote. Such civic apathy threatens the very foundations of our government."

"In this crisis the General Federation of Women's Clubs, through its department of American citizenship, welcomes the opportunity to take the lead in arousing national interest in this vital subject through a high school essay contest, which will not only serve to arouse the present voters, but will insure the interest of the younger generation—the voters of tomorrow. Seven million young women and men will be able to cast their first vote next November. What greater peace-time patriotic service can we render these young voters than to arouse in them the determination to vote and to vote intelligently?"

START ON BRYAN UNIVERSITY

DAYTON, Tenn. (AP)—Construction of the first unit of Bryan Memorial University, a fundamentalist institution in memory of William Jennings Bryan, has been begun here.

SPRIT OF ST. LOUIS MAKES LAST JOURNEY

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh's famous plane, Spirit of St. Louis, has made its last journey. Dismantled, and borne in sections by two army trucks, the plane has just been taken from Bolling Field to the Smithsonian Institution, where it will be placed on permanent exhibition.

The plane will be suspended over the heads of sight-seers in the place formerly occupied by the first American battle plane, powered by the first Liberty motor.

DRY AGENTS ORDERED TO AVOID SHOOTING

WASHINGTON (AP)—Prohibition enforcement agents throughout the country are under fresh and strict orders from Washington that shooting at suspected law violators must cease at once.

The new warning went out from dry headquarters in the Treasury simultaneously with the announcement that Robert Taylor, a West Virginia enforcement agent, had been dismissed for firing at an automobile that failed to stop for inspection.

ITALY HOST TO MISS BEAVAN

LIVERPOOL—Miss Margaret Beavan, Lord Mayor of Liverpool, will spend 10 days, beginning May 25, in Italy, as the guest of the Italian Government. Sir Archibald Salvidge will also be a member of the party, which will visit Milan, Rome and Genoa.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON FARM RELIEF BILL

WASHINGTON (AP)—An agreement on the final form of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill has been reached today by conferees of the Senate and House. It is the hope of Senator McNary (R.), Oregon, co-author of the measure, to get the legislation before President Coolidge by May 16. A veto is expected.

A joint resolution of Congress providing \$1500 for a gold medal to commemorate Charles A. Lindbergh's transatlantic flight was signed Saturday by President Coolidge.

House and Senate conferees have agreed on a merchant marine bill composing the differences between the Jones and White measures.

'BAD ROADS TAX' FOUND COSTLY TO MOTORISTS

WASHINGTON—Motorists of the United States pay a "bad roads tax" equivalent to 22.3 cents on every gallon of gasoline consumed on a poor highway, the American Road Builders' Associations states. It will cost that much more to consume a gallon of gasoline than on good roads, according to the association.

The figures were derived from the results of elaborate experiments conducted at Washington State College, Iowa State College, and the North Carolina State College. They are estimated for a car making 10 miles to the gallon on a rough highway

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PARIS FAIR SEEN AS INDICATION OF PROSPERITY

More Space Is Occupied and More Visitors Attracted Than Previously

PARIS — The inauguration of France's greatest trade fair—the Foire de Paris—points unmistakably to a period of exceptional commercial and industrial activity in this country. This is the twentieth fair to be held. More space is occupied than ever before. More visitors are expected than ever before, passing the 2,000,000 mark. This indicates national and international confidence in French financial and trade policies.

France is on the eve of the de jure stabilization of the franc, and the success of the fair would be gravely jeopardized were it thought the present franc level might be changed on stabilization day. But the tacit assurance that the franc will remain steady is one reason for the present being the most promising for the fair opening. With industrial prosperity firmly established, the Government's stabilization task and the settlement of war debts become much facilitated. This is one reason for the warm support of the fair.

This strengthening of the Government's position by the auspicious fair prospects finds echoes in several directions at this hour. In the realm of commercial treaties comes the official statement that a Franco-Austrian accord will be signed immediately, that Franco-Czechoslovak commercial accord negotiations are proceeding most satisfactorily, and that yesterday a Franco-Persian provisional commercial and consular convention was signed at Teheran.

In the field of finance, the announcement is made of another \$12,000,000 gold shipment from the United States bringing the total gold received from the United States since last September to \$80,000,000. Furthermore, the bond issue with which the state will change a portion of its floating debt is funded, at the close of the fourth day, yesterday, had already been subscribed up to 4,000,000 francs. The rate being only 5 1/2 per cent this represents an outstanding success, far exceeding the 7 per cent issue of 1926.

In a remunerative branch of the nation's activities, namely, the tourist trade, the same healthy conditions are remarked. The Hotel-keepers Congress just ended reported that tourists were spending in France annually more than \$100,000,000 and that the numbers of tourists were anticipated to increase each year.

The fair, therefore, is regarded in the light of a barometer forecasting good weather ahead for French industries, commerce and finance.

DOG RACING BILL HAS SECOND READING

LONDON—The House of Commons, by a majority of 222 to 18, has passed the second reading of the Dog Racing Bill, which aims to give the local authorities power to refuse to license greyhound racing tracks. Little sympathy is shown for the so-called sport, of which the main attraction is betting and which would not survive if this feature were prohibited.

If the bill becomes law, which is practically certain, it appears to make a precedent for future demands for local option to control the liquor trade.

ALBANIAN BUDGET SHOWS A DEFICIT

LONDON—The Albanian budget, over which the Cabinet resigned, shows a deficit of 2,300,000 gold francs, being an increase of 2,400,000 francs over last year's deficit. The cost of the army is mainly responsible for the budget having risen from 9,500,000 francs to 11,700,000 francs. At the same time Albania has had to ask an extension of the moratorium already granted by Italy in connection with the loan interest secured on customs receipts.

PERSIA AND BRITAIN SIGN CONVENTIONS

LONDON—The signature to a series of conventions between Persia and Britain at Teheran paves the way not only for a settlement of a number of outstanding questions between the two countries, but it also opens neighborly relations between Persia and Britain's protégé, Iraq. The agreement covers British consent to the abolition of the so-called capitulations in Persia, provided fines

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only, not imprisonment, are imposed on British citizens by the Persian police courts, and gives the right of immediate communication with the consul in case of arrest.

Britain is also given the benefit of the most-favored nation treatment in Persian tariffs, and the Shah promises to negotiate with the Imperial Airways in connection with the latter's desire to use Persian airdromes on the England-to-India route. The questions outstanding between Iraq and Persia are partly religious and partly due to the presence of nomadic tribes on the frontier.

Polish President Has Given Up All Autocratic Powers

Former Decrees Handed Over to Diet for Discussion and Criticism

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—With the summoning of the new Diet the dictatorial powers granted by the former Diet to the President have automatically ceased to exist. Hitherto the President has regulated by decree the most diverse spheres of public life.

The Government has now presented these decrees to the Chancellery of the Diet, and this act is significant for the further development of relations between the legislative and executive authorities. The Government proves by the action that it does not wish to deprive the legislative bodies of their rightful prerogative, but that on the contrary it desires to cooperate with the Diet. It has given the Diet the power of executing parliamentary control over its legislative work, of discussing publicly the way in which it has used the special powers invested in it. The members will have an opportunity for free criticism, and the Government expects criticism of the Diet that it will criticize impartially.

Meanwhile the new Speaker, Mr. Daszynski, has taken a firm attitude toward the Communists, affirming that he will not permit a small minority to prevent the constructive work of the Diet. Evidently his measures have so far succeeded, as the last meetings were carried on in peace.

OLD RESIDENCE AREA SAVED IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—West Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, where the Rockefeller and many other wealthy New Yorkers reside, will remain a residence section. John D. Rockefeller and his son, with other property owners in the neighborhood, have just appeared before the Board of Estimate and argued against changing these streets from a residence to a business district and won their case. Those who wanted the streets turned over for business purposes, said it was impossible to obtain a reasonable return on their properties as residences, and that unless they rent them for commercial purposes they cannot afford to hold them.

HUDSON BAY-EUROPE ROUTE PROGRESSING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Hudson Bay-to-Europe water route has moved a step nearer realization with the establishment of two direction-finding stations similar to those operated by

Better Plumbing at Lesser Price
Buy Direct and Save 1-3
Plumbing, pipe, pumps, fittings, etc.
Joints, valves, water, steam, gas, hot water, heaters, boilers, etc., at wholesale prices. Our guarantee assures best quality—our direct sales cut out middlemen the cost.

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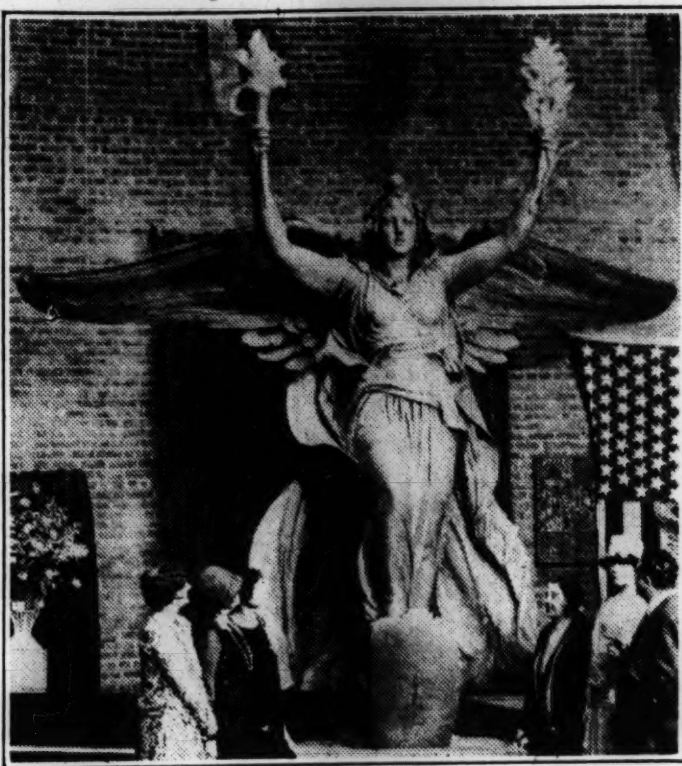
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To Cap Texas War Memorial



Final Unit of \$250,000 Monument for the University of Texas Is Seen Here in the Studio of Pompeo Coppini, Sculptor.

the Canadian Government on the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

According to information just received by Canadian rail officials here, the stations are to be set up immediately, in anticipation of the increased traffic which will flow through these northern waters upon completion of the railway to Hudson Bay in 1929. This road is now well under way and will become a part of the Canadian National system upon completion.

NO ELECTION SLUMP. THINKS MR. SCHWAB

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Presidential elections this year will have no serious effect on business, in the opinion of Charles H. Schwab, who has just returned here on the Berengaria, of the Cunard Line, after receiving the Henry Bessemer gold medal which was conferred on him by the British Iron and Steel Institute at its annual dinner in London.

"The tradition that presidential elections have a negative effect on business is but one of two old and false traditions which have gone by the board," Mr. Schwab said. "The other is that a period of recession must follow a period of prosperity."

Uniting of Nation Pictured in Stone

Last Figure Ready for Huge Texas Monument Linking Civil and World Wars

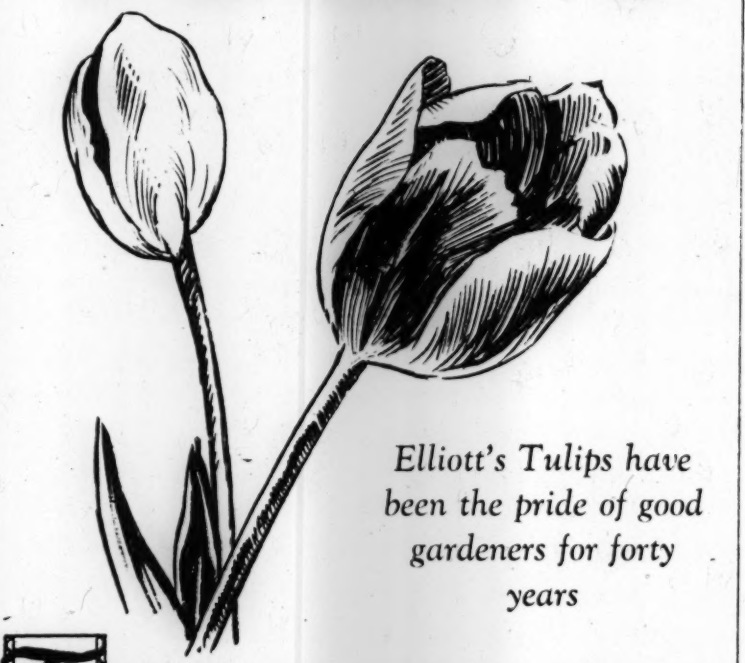
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Announcement that Pompeo Coppini has completed the last marble figure for the great group statue he was commissioned to make for the campus of the University of Texas has just been made here. Mr. Coppini has been engaged on this work for eight years.

The statue aims to emphasize the uniting of the United States following the Civil War. The central figure is Columbia, symbolizing the united victorious nation which sent its sons from North and South overseas together in 1917.

Funds for the statue were provided in the will of the late Maj. George W. Littlefield, president of the American National Bank of Austin, Tex., who served with Terry's Texas Rangers in the Civil War. Back of Columbia, to her right and left, stand the figures of Jefferson

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Ten truly regal Tulips, two feet tall, blossoms often 3 1/2 inches across. Sure to grow, true to type, lovely beyond description.

CLARA BUTT — Delicate Salmon
MADAME KRELAGE—Pink, light bordered.
EUTERPE—Mauve-Lavender. Extra fine.
BARONNE DE LA TONNAYE—Vivid pink.
FARNCOMBE SANDERS — Fiery scarlet.
BRONZE QUEEN—Buff and golden bronze.
PRIDE OF HAARLEM—Deep old rose.
DREAM—Lovely delicate lilac.
GLOW—Deep glowing vermillion.
FAUST—Velvety maroon-purple.

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Davis and Woodrow Wilson. By having these two leaders in the most prominent positions of the background, Mr. Coppini said he wanted to direct attention to the fact that the Union and the Confederacy, once widely separated, found a common cause in the World War.

Four other Southern leaders prominently placed are Robert E. Lee, Albert Sydney Johnston, John H. Regan, one-time United States Senator and, under the Confederacy, Postmaster-General, and James Hogg, afterward Governor of Texas.

The central motif shows Columbia, holding high the torch of democracy in one hand and the palm leaf of victory in the other. The memorial has a front elevation of 100 feet and a depth twice as great.

B. & M. ARENA FACES ANOTHER INJUNCTION
MANCHESTER, N. H. (AP)—Chief Justice William H. Sawyer of the New Hampshire Superior Court has taken under advisement a petition by Edmund C. Codman of Boston, a minority stockholder of the Boston & Maine Railroad, for an injunction restraining the railroad from constructing a sports arena and a hotel in connection with the new North Station terminal at Boston.

Similar proceedings are pending in the courts of Massachusetts. Conrad W. Crooker of Boston, counsel for the petitioner, informed the court that although the railroad had obtained from the Massachusetts Legislature an act enabling it to transact other than railway business, no such enabling act had been sought in this State.

EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE SHOWN

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SOFIA—The damage from the Bulgarian earthquakes April 14-18 is officially stated to have been 17,102 houses entirely destroyed and 19,579 partly destroyed. Out of 525,617 inhabitants in the towns and villages affected, fewer than 265 are left without shelter.

CONSULTATIVE ECONOMISTS TO MEET IN GENEVA

League's Secretariat Prepares List of Year's Principal Trade Events

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Five British experts will attend the first meeting of the League's economic consultative committee at Geneva on Monday. The committee was set up at the request of the World Economic Conference a year ago and numbers 52 members, the five British being Sir Sidney Chapman, chief economist adviser to the Government; Sir Arthur Balfour, industrialist; W. T. Layton, editor of the Economist; Arthur Push, vice-president of the Trades Union Congress; Col. Vernon Willey, ex-president of the Federation of British Industries.

In order to facilitate the committee's work, the League secretariat has prepared a review of the principal economic events of the past year. Included are the replies of 29 governments explaining their attitude toward the conclusions of the Economic Conference and showing:

1. The tariffs actually in force today are on the whole higher than those in force when the Economic Conference met last May.
2. In 1927, however, the number of new tariffs in preparation were much higher than the tariffs hitherto in force, and the tariffs actually adopted are on the whole considerably lower than the tariffs then proposed.
3. Moreover, a considerable number of commercial agreements were provided for reductions in a number

of items contracted in the past year.
4. A number of powerfully supported demands for increased tariffs were rejected during the year.
5. Among the influences which in some cases reduced tariffs and in others prevented or reduced to an extent increases, there was evidence that the recommendations of the Economic Conference played a considerable part.

6. With the adhesion of France, the most favored nation clause again became a central feature of the world's commercial policy.
7. In a number of countries, the opposing tendencies toward higher or lower tariffs appear equally matched.

One of the results of the economic conference was that last November a bill containing about 100 tariff modifications was submitted to the Australian House of Representatives. An expert committee is drawing up a model of a simplified and more uniform tariff nomenclature, and although the work is incomplete, Poland and certain other states are already making use of the framework of this classification.

Among the members of the consultative committee are three appointed by the International Labor Office, two representing the International Chamber of Commerce, one the International Institute of Agriculture, five the League's economic committee, one the League's financial committee.

MASSACHUSETTS YOUTH WINS IN ORATORY TEST

TROY, N. Y. (AP)—Charles J. Olson Jr. of Worcester, Mass., was victorious in the eighth zone finals of the fifth national high school oratorical contest. The winner in each zone receives a trip to Europe this summer. The contest is sponsored by leading newspapers. Harry Glass of Grand Rapids, Mich., won second place in the finals here, and Miss Alice Gibbs of Saratoga Springs was third.

British Premier Makes Appeal for Deserving Poor

Stanley Baldwin Addresses 8000 Members of Women's Unionist Organizations

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Stanley Baldwin, British Prime Minister, in a stirring address before 8000 members of women's Unionist organizations from all parts of the country, in the Royal Albert Hall, outlined the chief feature of what he described as the "non-party budget" which he declared was a cause worth fighting for—"the cause of the Nation's trade and industry, the unemployed, deserving poor."

Amid cheers the Prime Minister appealed to the delegates to "infuse your spirit into the 5,000,000 women of all ages, who are new enfranchised, that they may march with us to victory next year to consummate this great policy."

Referring to the Equal Franchise Bill, he observed: "I am proud to think it has been given to the Unionist Party to secure the triumph of that cause, and I believe in the years to come that it will not be reckoned as the least achievement of our great party."

Various acts had been passed by the Government, Mr. Baldwin declared, which had effected a great diminution in the amount of preventable hardship and cruelty to children, especially to children of the poorer people. There were now, he added, £18,000,000 which had been provided for new school buildings as compared with £8,500,000 spent in the previous eight years. As a whole, children, he said, were better housed and nourished than before the war. The Government, he said, had discharged faithfully the trust imposed upon it.

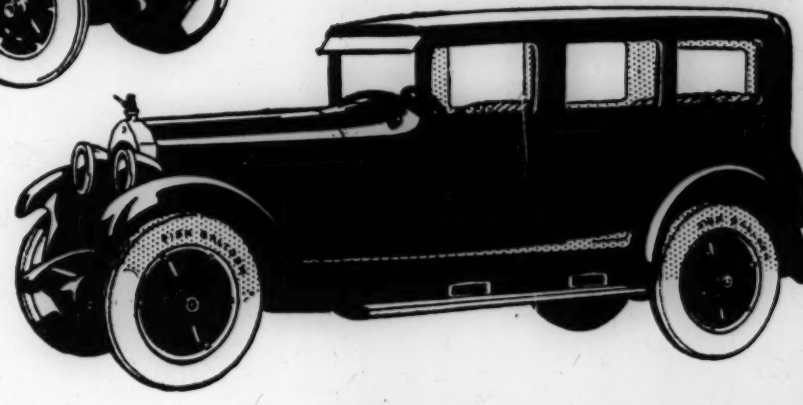
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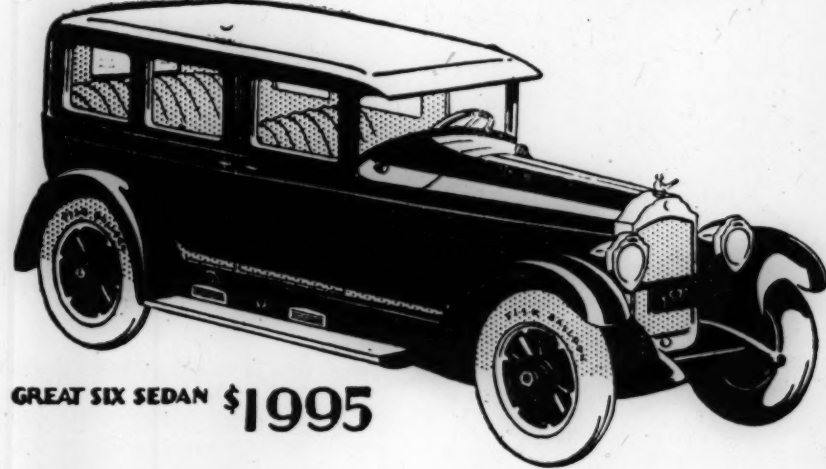
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AMERICAS' GAINS IN ARBITRATION ARE RECOUNTED

Mr. Hughes Favors Obligatory Plan and Permanent Boards—Tells Difficulties

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
PRINCETON, N. J.—The record of nations of the Western Hemisphere in providing for the pacific settlement of their controversies is "a most remarkable one," Charles E. Hughes, formerly Secretary of State, asserted in the final Stafford Little Foundation lecture at Princeton University.

Mr. Hughes declared that "on the whole, the Western Hemisphere is entitled to the designation of the 'hemisphere of peace,'" and cited a resolution adopted at the recent Pan-American Congress, providing for a special conference to be held in Washington this year at which 21 American republics will seek to set up an inescapable arbitration system for the New World.

"To the Utmost Extent"

Favoring a general agreement for obligatory arbitration "to the utmost extent possible," he said the value would depend upon how far the American republics are willing to set up after such agreements, Mr. Hughes said, establishment of permanent joint commissions of the sort now existing between the United States and Canada would provide valuable machinery to promote good relations between particular states. "It is not necessary that questions of fact should embarrass relations between states which have every reason to be friendly," Mr. Hughes continued. "They may be unwilling to submit particular questions to arbitration, but it ought to be possible to ascertain the facts, and sometimes it is easier to do this through a permanent joint commission with equal representation of both countries than through new commissions of inquiry set up after the controversy has arisen. The reference may be automatic, in the natural course of events, before a controversy assumes a serious aspect."

Sees No American League

As to whether there would ever be an "American league of nations," Mr. Hughes said the determination of the Havana Conference that the Pan-American Union should not exercise political functions indicates strong opposition to such an organization.

Mr. Hughes reviewed at length efforts to promote international arbitration on the American continent during the last 100 years. He said the main difficulty in perfecting plans for obligatory arbitration is selection and willingness to trust "the men who are to be arbiters."

He declared that the American nations "are joined together in an inescapable and constantly increasing intimacy."

"We can help each other or, by an unnecessary aloofness, we can make progress difficult," he continued. "There is no sacrifice of independence in co-operation, nor is there any promise of beneficial co-operation in trying to press it beyond the appreciation of the need or the advantage of it."

Coolidge Power in Intervention Arouses Debate

(Continued from Page 1)

International arbitration has been marked by timidity on the part of the Senate, Dr. Philip C. Jessup, assistant professor of international law at Columbia University, told the academy.

The difficulty, he declared, has been arbitration treaties have been considered from an isolated viewpoint, rather than in their relation to the broader issues, such as security and disarmament.

United States Lags

Other nations have been willing to go much further than the United States in advancing international arbitration, Arthur Bullard, author of books on international relations, declared.

"Other nations," he said, "have seen the impossibility of organizing a community of nations on a purely legalistic basis and have developed the conference system and the idea of creating a political organization which can in a way do for international civilization what legislative bodies do for the national governments."

Max Winkler, vice-president of Beirton, Grison & Co., bankers, of New York, outlined the extent of United States foreign loans, which now total approximately \$12,500,000,000.

Frederick C. Howe, formerly Com-

missioner of Immigration in New York, recommended that all foreign loans "be made a matter of public record in our State Department and before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, so that the world can see, and so that we can determine whether these investments are likely to involve us in any diplomatic controversies."

Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, chief of the division of far eastern affairs in the Department of State, speaking of the situation in China, declared that the opinion of the American public would not permit aggression in the Orient.

Silas B. Axtel, an associate member of the trade union delegation that visited Russia last summer, told the academy that "the Russian workers and people generally support the Communist platform because it aims at the highly desirable object of eliminating international warfare."

Rich Ore Mine Is Found in Sweden

Newly Discovered Deposit on Bothnian Straits Will Open Up Fresh Area

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

STOCKHOLM—About 200 men are busy in Westerhottens, Sweden, preparing to extract the newly discovered riches of the Bolindens copper mine. The little town of Skelleftea on the Bothnian Straits, with its plank sidewalks, is about to come into its own, thanks to the discovery of mines, now officially known as the Bolindens mines. Already there is much fresh activity about the town. It is believed that by next autumn all will be in readiness for extracting the ores. A railroad is being laid from the mine to the town of Skelleftea, and thence to the smelting works at Ronnskar on the coast.

The mine runs to a depth of 85 meters. The yearly digging is reckoned at 200,000 tons, and it is calculated that it will take 25 years at this rate to mine to a depth of 85 meters. Thus for the first 25 years the production will be not less than 5,000,000 tons of ore. It is believed that this is but a part of the mines to be found in the neighborhood.

The ore found here is usually rich, consisting not only of copper, but also of gold and silver ore. 600 grams of gold and 2 kilograms silver being found in one ton of smelted copper. The copper is valued at 1100 kronor per ton, the gold in one ton of smelted copper at 1600 kronor and the silver at about 165 kronor.

Besides the smelting works at Ronnskar, a large modern harbor will be built there for oceangoing vessels.

The smelting works will be unique of their kind, owing to the special kind of ore to be handled here. The ovens, apparatus and machinery that are being mounted is of ultramodern variety. The chimney of the works is said to be the largest in the world. Its height will be 145 meters, the nearest to it at present in Sweden is the 103 meters high chimney belonging to the Skogshallverken in Vermland. This great chimney will serve as a mark for seagoing vessels as it will be visible right over the Bothnian Straits into Finland.

COMMUTING BY PLANE. HIS VACATION METHOD

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Lieutenant-Governor Edward Conning says he plans to buy an airplane to use for transportation between Albany and his summer home at Northeast Harbor, Me.

The plane will be of an amphibian type, and will carry four passengers and a pilot. The Lieutenant-Governor will be the first New York State official to buy a plane for his own use.

YALE MAKES 146 AWARDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Fellowships and scholarships amounting approximately to \$100,000 and representing endowment and gifts of \$2,000,000 have been awarded to 146 students and graduates by the graduate school of Yale University. Thirty-five of the awards are for advanced research and will be held by students who have already received the Ph. D. degree or have done an equivalent amount of work. The recipients include 13 students from other countries.

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Upper Left—Chateau at Hattinchatel, France. Built in 850 by Bishop of Verdun. Several Times Destroyed, and Recently Restored by Miss Belle Skinner of Holyoke, Mass.
Upper Right—Miss Skinner Below—Lavoire, or Community Laundry, Built by the Village in the Course of Miss Skinner's Restoration Work.

Old French Village Rebuilt and Modernized by Woman

Government Welcomed Aid Tendered by Miss Skinner of Holyoke, Mass.—Chateau Built by Bishop of Verdun in 850 Linked With Historical Episodes

"Bienfaisance d'Hattinchatel," they called Miss Belle Skinner for the things she did to restore the little upland village of Hattinchatel in France. An American woman she was, who knew the problems of housekeeping, even in a country whose residents were peasants who, generation after generation since 850, had gone without knowing the convenience of running water for the sheer daily round of activity on their lofty hilltop.

Miss Skinner's home was in Holyoke, Mass. During the war she volunteered for service, and when she had a leave she took a motor and went out to Hattinchatel, which she had known before as a traveler. Hattinchatel has long been in the pathway of wars.

In the Middle Ages it was swept over by the Swedish invasion. Then part of the beautiful chateau which was built in 850 by Bishop Hatton of Verdun was destroyed. Part of it was rebuilt. It was later to give its gray stone and its turrets as a disapproving background for the intrigues which made the political history of the passing years.

Became Stronghold of Peace
Dukes and Princes of Lorraine would occupy it in what success they could force. For a time the Bishop of Verdun was able to make it a stronghold of peace and quiet through his residence there. Then came the World War, and it lay in the path of new turbulence. It was occupied by soldiers who were impatient of having to fetch water from the bottom of the hill two miles and more in the valley, and so they put in a rude water system. But it was not much good to the peasants for it was not fashioned for their primary convenience, and they had not free use of it.

This, then, was the situation Miss Skinner saw as she motored up the long hill. One wing of the chateau completely gone; hostile soldiers occupying the town; the town burning, Sept. 13, 1918. Not a pleasant sight for one to behold who was on leave from war duty.
But after all, it was the end of a long struggle; hope was in sight because even then the preliminary shuffle was sounding which meant that the hostile troops were evacuating the town. What had been destroyed before and rebuilt could be rebuilt again. So Miss Skinner asked the French Government if she might "adopt" the town. And the French Government, harassed with many responsibilities, was glad to say she might.

Task to Be Completed
Miss Skinner passed on a little while ago; she did not leave behind a task completed; but she left one for her; she had many more plans she would have carried out with respect to modernizing the ancient town; but she had become, truly, "bienfaisance d'Hattinchatel"; the children, a few at first, more than came later when the peace had made the country quiet again, sat in their little chairs in a schoolroom modeled after the most approved American public schools and thought sweetly of Miss Skinner, who had bought the books they studied, too.

Their mothers looked down the hill, green and serene now, and smiled that they no longer must

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being already drafted and waiting for the formal approval of Kemal Pasha and Benito Mussolini.
There is no likelihood, at least until all outstanding questions between Greece and Turkey are settled, that Greece will join in the Italo-Turkish pact, thus making it a tripartite agreement, or that a similar pact will be concluded between Italy and Greece. The relations between Italy and Greece are most cordial, and the conclusion of an Italo-Turkish treaty will certainly have a beneficial influence on all Aegean states.

Student Orchestras to Play Fares Abroad

College Boys to Tour Europe by the Banjo Route This Summer

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

PRINCETON, N. J.—The success of students who "toured Europe on the banjo route" last summer has led to arrangements by several new college orchestras to "play their fares" abroad this season.

Under arrangements with the steamship companies, the student orchestras receive their passage in return for the music which they furnish during the trip. An interval of a month is arranged between east-bound voyage and their return home to permit them to visit the different countries of Europe.

Three Princeton orchestras have just completed arrangements for such trips. They will travel "student third-class," catering to the "college trade." They will have the same quarters and privileges as regular passengers.

Officials of the Cunard Line report that all available bookings of this kind for the summer have been made and that their steamships alone will accommodate from 8 to 10 orchestras this summer.

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'Orphans' Day at Circus' Thrills 10,000 Children at Philadelphia

Youngsters of 100 Institutions Enjoy Hospitality of Ellis A. Gimbel—Candy, Peanuts, and Milk Help Complete Afternoon's Program of Festivities

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

PHILADELPHIA—One man took 10,000 children to the circus here. It was "Orphans' Day at the Circus," financed and arranged by Ellis A. Gimbel, of Gimbel Brothers' store who brought children from nearly 100 Philadelphia institutions to Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus. So important has the event become that the day was officially set aside by proclamation issued by Mayor Harry A. Mackey, as a time set apart for children of Philadelphia institutions to "enjoy every minute of the afternoon" and for all officials and other "gentlefolk of the City of Brotherly Love to aid said Ellis A. Gimbel, freely serving on such committees as he may appoint."

The occasion was the fifteenth annual circus day for children, and brings the total of children entertained by Mr. Gimbel in this manner to nearly 100,000.

Free goodies were distributed by different committees throughout the afternoon, and a specially constructed five-ton truck bearing a gigantic vacuum bottle dispensed cool milk to the tiny spectators. Active preparations for "orphans' day at the circus" were in process fully six weeks previous to the event. Tags were printed so that the children might be identified wherever they were seen; thousands of special bags were printed to contain the candy and peanuts; and banners were painted to enable the children to "look up and find themselves."

As soon as the circus day was over the committees were assembled to report omissions and make new suggestions to help Mr. Gimbel in his plans for next year's "orphans' day."

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PEACE SOCIETY VOTE SUPPORTS KELLOGG PLAN

Right of Nations to Arm in Self-Defense Recognized in Report Adopted

By a Staff Correspondent
CLEVELAND, O.—Directors of the American Peace Society are struggling with the problem of drafting a peace program consistent with reports presented by various study commissions and amended in vigorous style by the world conference on international justice during its concluding deliberations.

The presentation of the report on international implications of justice provoked considerable hostile criticism and was finally amended over the protests of members of that particular commission.

Prof. Phillip M. Brown, Princeton University, spokesman of the commission on international implications of justice, declared that his group had refrained from recommending the adherence of the United States to the World Court in view of difference of opinion as to the form of that adherence.

For the same reason Professor Brown said his commission had not recommended any specific form of cooperation with the League of Nations.

Report Called Inadequate

When the question calling for the adoption of this report was put to the House a dissenting opinion was vigorously expressed by William E. Sweet, former Governor of Colorado, who characterized the report as unworthy of the American Peace Society. Mr. Sweet was immediately followed by the Rev. Dr. Charles C. Morrison, of Chicago, who declared that the commission's report had entirely ignored the advanced position assumed by peace advocates in the United States and Europe. He said: "This report is not adequate. It is not up to date. It is at least five years old. All but one section of the report, that dealing with the outlawry of war, is nothing but a rehash of the most commonplace peace utterances."

"The report is filled with old materials and is entirely irrelevant to the present world situation. The American Peace Society should have a totally new conception of the codification of international law than the little dinky proposal submitted by this commission."

Definite Stand Supported

Charles Pargler, secretary of the commission, explained that the American Peace Society was not a missionary society and that its membership did not include any zealots. This statement called forth from Dr. Edward T. Devine, dean of the graduate school of American University the inquiry: "If the American Peace Society does not have a missionary purpose and has no room for zealots, then what does it stand for and what is its policy?"

At this juncture of the discussion Judge Florence E. Allen of the Ohio Supreme Court joined the ranks of dissenters and supported Governor Sweet's motion that report be amended to include a paragraph vigorously endorsing Secretary Kellogg's proposal for outlawry of war and deleting that part of original report that had recognized inherent right of nations to arm for "the defense of common interests in international society." Dissenters were perfectly willing to admit right of a nation to arm for self defense but they were unwilling to admit necessity of arming "for the defense of the common interests of international society."

After considerable discussion Governor Sweet's motion prevailed and the report was then adopted in its amended form to the gratification of who had drawn up the report.

Implications of Education
Robinson G. Jones, superintendent of the Cleveland public schools, submitted to the plenary conference the report of the Commission on International Implications of Education.

"The 25,000,000 children in the United States that are being taught by 1,000,000 teachers will be in control of this Nation a few years hence, just as the children of other nations will then direct the affairs of their countries. The commission has faith that through education these future leaders of the world may bring the many people to a plane of understanding that will enable them to live harmoniously in the modern conception of society."

The specific program of education recommended by this commission included, first, giving to every student in whatever course of study he may pursue an opportunity to familiarize himself with the fields of history, economics, and sociology; second, offering such courses not only to the college student, but through extension work to the entire adult population; that the people may have opportunities to keep constantly abreast of international affairs and to familiarize themselves with the "end of international events."

Interchange of Students
Third, providing for vastly more interchange of lecturers and students and affording teachers and professors of international relations ample opportunity to participate in the international conferences now frequently held.

Fourth, permitting and encouraging extracurricular student activities such as cosmopolitan clubs and international student organizations, and, fifth, making the most of the contributions of university life that may come from the different national groups among the students.

Nicola Sansanelli, president of the International Federation of War Veterans, addressed the closing session of the conference. Mr. Sansanelli, while recognizing the value to peace of political and diplomatic machinery, nevertheless stressed the need of educating the masses of people in the things that make for peace.

Atmosphere of Brotherhood
Speaking of the Locarno treaties, Dr. R. J. Alfaro, Minister of Panama, declared that these compacts had been written out of a sense of fear on the part of contracting states and that world peace, on the other hand,

must be developed in an atmosphere of brotherhood and human affection. "Let us not forget," he said, "that war is not the only manifestation of force. There may be oppression without armed struggle and rights may suffer just the same when injured in silence as when trampled upon amid the thunder of artillery. Let us make war against oppression whatever its form may be. The world wants peace. But it is necessary that the peace be not the mere absence of warlike activities." Referring to the forthcoming arbitration conference of American nations called to meet in Washington next year, Dr. Alfaro said: "I have every hope that this conference will undertake its work in a real spirit of conciliation and tolerance and will establish an unalterable peace not founded upon fear but on mutual respect and reciprocal affection."

Unitarians Plan Anniversary Week

Role of Church in Promotion of World Peace Is to Have Leading Part in Debate

Discussions of the rôle of the churches in the advancement of world peace will hold a prominent place, according to the program just issued, in the proceedings of some 12 Unitarian organizations, including the American Unitarian Association, which will hold their annual meetings in Boston during the denominational anniversary week, May 20 to 28. Delegates are expected from practically all parts of the United States and Canada.

Maj. George W. Stephens, formerly governor of the Saar territory, will speak on the choice between war and international justice. The Unitarian Festival which will mark probably the climax of the week and over which Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, will preside. Ivy L. Lee also will speak at that event on "Protection Against the Propagandist."

Peace and Economic Justice

"Economic Justice the Basis of World Peace" is the subject of an address to be delivered by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes of New York City at a public meeting at the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, Monday night. At a public meeting of the American Unitarian Association, Wednesday night, Dr. James T. Shotwell, professor of history at Columbia University, will discuss "The Responsibility Assumed in Renouncing War." The Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, secretary of the department of research and education of the Federal Council of Churches, will speak at that time on "Coal and Christianity."

The anniversary sermon will be preached by the Rev. Caleb S. S. Dutton of San Francisco. In the seventh annual Ware lecture, Dr. Frank Oliver Hall of Crane Theological School will speak on "Good Will for a Good World." The Unitarian Laymen's League, Monday night, will have "Freedom of Speech" as its main theme.

Reports on Prohibition
The Unitarian Temperance Society meeting on Monday will hear Dr. Holmes on "Must We Abandon Prohibition?" and Miss Cora Frances Stoddard of Boston on recent investigations regarding the effects of alcohol. Before the meeting of Congregational Ministers of Massachusetts, the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot of Boston and the Rev. Dr. Edward M. Noyes of Newton, Mass., will discuss "The Puritan Principles in the Modern World."

The convening of the American Unitarian Association will be its one hundred and third annual meeting. Other organizations to hold sessions will include the Unitarian Sunday School Society, the General Alliance of Unitarian Women, and the Social Service Council.

CANADIAN AIRPLANES TO MEASURE POWERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VANCOUVER—Airplanes will be used in exploring the source of what is hoped to be the greatest water power development in western Canada. Investigations carried on by the British Columbia Government in the past indicate that the Chilko River may be harnessed and made to produce 1,000,000 horsepower. Surveyors in airplanes will be sent out to make observations of the river's headwaters so as to determine the possible extent of the watershed. While engineers are in the Chilko, others will go into the Stewart Lake country to measure possible powers on the Stewart River, the Bulkley and the Skeena.

AFRICAN QUEST ANNOUNCED
MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—An expedition to equatorial Africa is announced by the Milwaukee Museum. Dr. S. A. Barrett, director. Specimens for groups at the museum will be collected. Animals will be brought back for the Milwaukee Zoo, others photographed in their native haunts, and study will be made of the Swahili tribes, which live near the coast of Tanganyika.

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Senate Intervenes in Railroad Case in Supreme Court

Complex Legal Issues Arise in Hearings Involving Entire Rate Question

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The Senate has just approved a resolution, admittedly unprecedented, offered by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, requesting the United States Senate to permit Donald R. Richberg, counsel for the National Conference on Valuation of American Railroads, to participate in the St. Louis and O'Fallon Railroad valuation case, so that he can both make an oral argument and file a brief on the issue.

Leading legal lights in the Senate took issue on the propriety of the Senate sending such a resolution to the Supreme Court. David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania; Samuel Shortridge (R.), Senator from California; and Simeon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio, took the view that it was interfering with the court, a co-ordinate branch of the Government.

Opposing them were such outstanding constitutional lawyers as William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho; Thomas J. Walsh (D.), and Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senators from Montana; Mr. Norris and Key Pittman (D.), Senator from Nevada. The declaration was approved by a 46-to-31 vote. Conservatives of both parties united in opposing the project.

Supporters of the resolution admitted that it had no precedent, but argued that there was no impropriety in the request.

The National Conference on Valuation of American Railroads was formed by progressive groups several years ago, and is headed by Mr. Norris. Mr. Richberg appeared in its behalf in the pending case before the Interstate Commerce Commission and in the lower court. The railroads have appealed from the lower court decision, which upheld the commission's ruling on the determination of valuation for rate-making and recapture purposes.

According to the Norris resolution, the court decision in the case may make a difference of many billions of dollars in the aggregate valuation of the railroad properties of the country, with a consequent difference in transportation rates amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. The issues involved, the resolution stated, are of "wide and exceptional public interest and of immense consequence to all the people of the United States."

PROF. WARD TO HEAD CLIMATIC RESEARCH

Under the supervision of Prof. Robert DeCourcy Ward of the department of climatology at Harvard University a comprehensive study of climatic conditions in North America and the West Indies will be made by terms of an award received from the Milton Fund for Research.

Professor Ward believes a new book is needed which will describe conditions of differing climates all over the world. Professor Koppén of Vienna is undertaking a part of the task and Professor Ward has been invited to prepare the chapters on North American and West Indian phases of the subject. He will have as his associate Dr. C. F. Brooks of Clark University and two assistants will help collect data. One man will go to Mexico City to gather information and the other will perform a similar task in Toronto.

MISSIONARIES TO SHUN AID BY ARMED FORCES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The term "missionary" was given an entirely new meaning at the International Missionary Council meeting in Jerusalem, according to Dr. John A. Mackay, formerly head of the Anglo-Peruvian College of Lima, who has

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just arrived in New York on the Berengaria, of the Cunard Line, en route to South America.
Among the resolutions passed at the council meeting which give an entirely new aspect to the work of a missionary, he said, was one providing that in no case shall a missionary call on any government for protection by an armed force, regardless of the difficulties of the situation. Henceforth, he said, the missionaries will live up to their precepts regarding the uselessness of warlike acts.

COMPANY WOULD BUY PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VICTORIA, B. C.—Negotiations are under way between the British Columbia Government and the management of the Canadian National Railway for the sale or lease of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway to the National system. This Province is offering the Canadian National management huge grants of land in return for which it would take over the provincially owned line and extend it to the Peace River district, thus opening probably the richest remaining frontier land in America. The project would not only result in agricultural development on a large scale, but would relieve British Columbia of the heavy financial load of the Pacific Great Eastern road. Members of the Provincial Government here indicated that they expected the negotiations with the Canadian National Railway to reach a satisfactory conclusion shortly.

BORDER AIRPORT PROPOSED TO AID MEXICAN ACCESS

Area on Line Near Calexico, Calif., Under Considera- tion by Officials

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CALEXICO, Calif.—An international airport, partially in the United States and partially in Mexico, is the objective of city officials here and territorial officials of Baja California, Mexico, who are co-operating on the project.
Such an airport, they point out, would make possible the establishment of direct air line traffic linking the largest commercial centers of Mexico with the important cities of the American Pacific coast.

The importance of such a commercial landing field is obvious to those who will study a map of the Pacific coast country of the two nations, said Chester B. Moore, president of the Chamber of Commerce here and one of those who are urging that before the \$20,000 municipal airport, authorized by a vote of the residents of Calexico recently, is established, all elements of international trade be considered.

"As commercial airlines are developed," Mr. Moore said, "facilities for rapid transfer of merchandise

and passengers across the border will be increasingly important. This city and Mexicali lie directly on the shortest route between San Francisco and Guadalajara, Mexico, which latter city is the second largest in Mexico.

"Along the route are such important trade centers as Guaymas, Mexico's most important Pacific coast port, Mazatlan, another great center of commerce in Mexico, and Los Angeles in the United States. For that reason we must prepare here for a landing field that will permit customs and immigration departments to make their inspections, then allow the planes to taxi through a boundary line gate into Mexico for inspections there and resumption of the trip."

Abelardo Rodriguez, chief executive of the territory of Baja California, has already constructed an airport near the governmental palace and adjoining the boundary of the two nations. He has suggested that amplification of that port to include more area will be coincident with the locating of the Calexico port against the border on the north. It is the Governor's idea that by means of a gate between the two fields, international air traffic will be stimulated to the point where regular daily service can be maintained.

BAXTER BACKS HALE

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Percival P. Baxter, former Governor of Maine, has formally pledged his support to Senator Frederick Hale for the Republican nomination for United States Senator in the June primaries. Senator Hale is opposed in the June primaries by Gov. Ralph O. Brewster.

Miniature Desert of Southwest Established in New York Garden

Marks Step to Preserve Fauna and Flora of Great Sandy Wastes of American Continent

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A movement "to preserve the natural beauties of the American deserts before it is too late" has just brought about the introduction of a new exhibit at the New York Botanical Garden—a reconstruction, on a miniature scale, of the Mojave Desert of Southern California.

The "desert" was brought across the continent by Mrs. A. Sherman Hoyt of the Pasadena Garden Club. It consists of 50 species of living desert plants, together with sand and rocks.

Mrs. Hoyt undertook this at her own expense, primarily on behalf of the conservation committee of the Garden Club of America, which is trying to spread sentiment in favor of preserving the natural growths of American deserts.

"Even deserts," Dr. Marshall A. Howe, assistant director of the Botanical Garden, said, "it would appear, are being encroached upon and transformed by those who would make them blossom in other ways than those that have been established by tens of thousands of years of adaptation to an arid environment. Some of the desert plants, like the desert holly, have a commercial

value and are in possible danger of extermination. This is possibly the beginning of a series of habitat groups at the New York Botanical Garden."

The plants in the collection include the Joshua tree and the giant cactus, which were said to be the most notable examples of all desert growth north of the Mexican border. The Joshua tree lasts from 500 to 2000 years, according to Dr. Howe. Aside from its commercial value, it is described as adding "great charm to the desert and affording protection and a nesting place for many varieties of desert birds."

Some of the other plants that are a part of the miniature desert are the organ cactus, the grizzly bear cactus, the barrel, Bigelow's prickly-pear, the "Lord's candles," the ocotillo, the Palo Verde, the greasewood, the smoke tree, desert holly and the desert juniper.

The effect of the display is enhanced by a painted background of desert mountains, with representatives of the animal life of the desert, such as the jack rabbit, the burrowing owl, the road-runner, the cactus wren, the oriole, the sage thrasher, desert quail, the humming-bird, and the Gila woodpecker.

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RUMANIAN LABOR PROTESTS USE OF MARTIAL LAW

Government Justifies Acts as Directed Against Bolshevism

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUCHAREST—The executive committee of the Rumanian Federation of Labor and of the Social Democratic Party recently arranged for an extensive series of meetings to be held in all parts of Rumania. An appeal, issued on this occasion by the two committees and addressed "to the men and women workers of Rumania," contained the following statements:

"Ten years have passed since the conclusion of peace. During that time the laboring class, allured by specious promises, have waited for their claims to be recognized and embodied in laws, based on social justice. But instead of that, martial law still strangles the workers in all parts of the kingdom. In place of personal liberty we have drastic police regulations. Instead of freedom of organization we have a law concerning 'juridical persons' which effectively does away with the possibility of free association. The right to strike is forbidden by the law concerning 'collective conflicts' and the workers are delivered over to the good pleasure of the employers.

"Instead of giving aid to the unemployed and their families, of which there are tens of thousands, the state has created 'labor bureaus,' which spend tens of millions of lei on officials, recruited from the clubs of the governing party and consume the sums which the laborers might use in

times of strikes. Insurance against sickness and old age is not sufficiently effective. There is no law providing for an eight-hour day.

"Therefore, comrades and workers, let us demand that martial law be ended, that we be given the right to organize and to strike, that the laws relating to social insurance be unified and that the state give aid to the unemployed."

None of these meetings, however, were held. They were prohibited by the Minister of the Interior, after which the same committees of the Federation of Labor and of the Socialist Party sent the following protest to some of the Bucharest papers: "At the last minute our meetings were prohibited. This shows that the workers of Rumania are deprived of the right to gather and discuss their own needs. For the workers the Constitution and the laws do not exist. Freedom of meeting, of association and of speech has been annihilated by ministerial orders. We protest against this with indignation and declare that we shall fight with all our might in defense of the workers."

The Government justifies its acts on the ground that the workers in Rumania "are infected with Bolshevism and that the Socialist Party is really Communist."

GREENWICH MANSION NOW PUBLIC LIBRARY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Charlton House, near Greenwich, which has just been turned into a public library, was built by Sir Adam Newton in 1607, and is regarded as one of the finest specimens of the domestic architecture of the Jacobean period. It was built for Prince Henry, son of James I, but he never went into residence there, and about three years ago the mansion and park were finally acquired by the Greenwich Council at a cost of £65,000.

The spacious entrance hall has now become a reading room for adults; the private chapel, which was consecrated by the Bishop of Rochester in 1616, is now the children's reading room; and the dining-room and the adjoining apartments have been utilized as the London library.

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Another creation of Paul Caret will appear on this page on May 26.

Scope and Power of World Press Shown at Cologne Exhibition

Methods of News Dissemination Used From Earliest Periods Down the Ages—Machinery at Work Exemplifies Latest Developments

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—The great international exhibition of the press in Cologne, the Pressa is not a mere display of thousands of newspapers and periodicals from all parts of the world, but a serious attempt to present the press as what it is—a living thing, renewing itself every day, closely interwoven with daily life, reflecting and influencing the world's thoughts, wishes, ambitions and apprehensions. Only an exhibition built up on this conception of the press, it was felt, would do justice to this great power. This exhibition will not only acquaint the layman with his daily companion, but will also enable the newspaper man to gain a bird's-eye view of the great organization of which he is a member, and it is hoped by the organizers of the exposition that this renewed realization of its power will induce the press to increase its efforts to co-operate internationally for the good of mankind.

Owing to the peculiar nature of this exhibition the management of the Pressa was confronted in its work with problems totally different from those generally encountered by the organizers of expositions of motorcars, furniture, machinery, paintings, and other "lifeless" things. It was realized that a newspaper or magazine could only be shown in connection with the trend of thought and with the events of its time as a background and not isolated from these. This seemed all the more necessary since a newspaper of the ordinary kind is one of the most short-lived things in existence, generally losing its value and interest almost immediately after its purchase. It had also to be taken into consideration that it was an object the product of which was almost less interesting than its production and the ultimate influence of which more important than its actual appearance—in fact that its influence was the most important and therefore had to be dealt with in the exhibition.

A Splendid Effort
 The organizers of the Pressa made a splendid effort to pay attention to these peculiarities of the subject they were handling. In the historical section, for instance, which depicts the development of news transmission throughout 2000 years, an illustration is given of the manner in which big political events such as the Napoleonic wars and Bismarck's work were reflected in the press of

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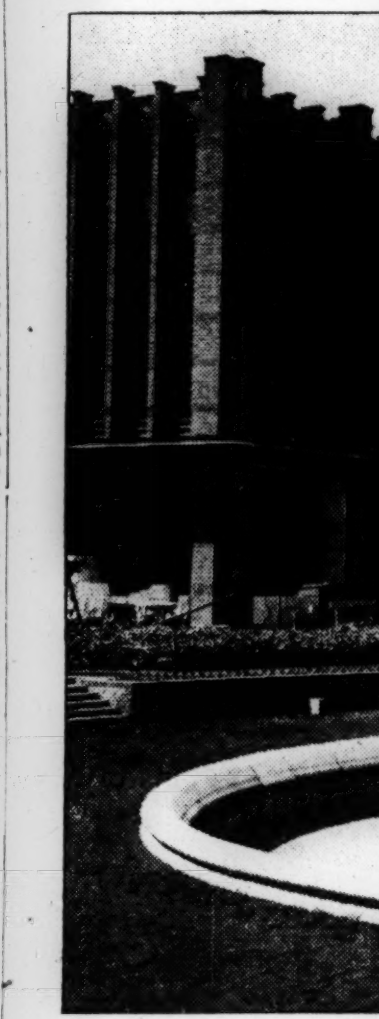
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their time. Even the very earliest beginnings of the press are linked up with events, when, for instance, it is shown how the fall of Troy was reported by smoke and fire signals and the outcome of the battles of the Romans by relay messengers.

The visitor will also see pictures of the singers of the Middle Ages going from castle to castle telling of current events in their songs and may thus realize for the first time how the longing for knowledge, for communication with the outer world, has always filled the hearts of men. A striking example of the close link



THE PRESSA HOUSE OF CONGRESS
 The Tower of This Building Has a Height of 85 Meters. The Edifice Contains Rooms Which Will Hold From 30 to 1200 Persons, and, Besides This, the Festival Hall Will Accommodate 5000. The Picture Affords a Glimpse of the Attractive Grounds of the Exhibition.

existing between the press and the locality where it is produced is found in the section containing the modern German press. Here, all newspapers are divided into groups according to the districts in which they are published. This arrangement shows the visitor to what extent the press is a reflection of the thoughts, interests and outlook of the population of the district where it is published.

Natural Arrangement
 A similar line of thinking is adopted in the section devoted to magazines and periodicals. Periodicals on architecture, for instance, are shown in an architect's studio, where

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Every Machine Must Operate
 One of the principal rules set up by the exhibition management is that every machine shown must be in operation during the whole day. Thus every company exhibiting machinery—and every conceivable description of machinery used for the production of newspapers and magazines is on view—has contracted large orders which will be carried out at the exhibition itself. An exhibition newspaper is issued on the premises, thus affording each visitor an opportunity of watching every phase of the production of a newspaper from the receipt of the news to the printed page. A Spanish publishing company, moreover, prints a Spanish-German newspaper on one of the presses exhibited in the United States section.

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they lie strewn about on his tables just as if he had just read them and then laid them aside. Hunting magazines are exhibited in a hunter's lodge, jewelers' periodicals in a goldsmith's workshop, ship's newspapers together with a printing room on board a transatlantic steamship, scientific periodicals displayed together with original manuscripts written by great savants. In the department of music and the press the part which the press played in making artists and composers known and famous is shown—for instance, in the cases of Richard Wagner, Gerhard Hauptmann and Max Liebermann.

Three sections meet the special interest of the newspaper man. In one, located in the general section of the modern German press, an attempt has been made to show the amount of space used by leading newspapers for politics, education, etc. The second exhibit of interest is the department dealing with advertising. Here, leading industrial companies show to what extent they have benefited by newspaper advertisements. Various



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documents dating as far back as the thirteenth century, which were supplied by the Public Record Office and the Victoria and Albert Museums, are seen. Also a reproduction of the recently discovered print of Caxton of the year 1476 is shown. An especially valuable exhibit is the collection of Ch. A. Sell, which shows the development of the British newspaper from 1626 to 1877. The St. Bride Institute displays several old English periodicals. Books printed on such famous presses as the Kelmscott, Curwen, Oxford and Cambridge press are also on view. Other exhibits will be made by the London Schools of Printing and the British Institute of Industrial Art. Also the newspapers of the general strike in 1926 are to be seen.

The press exhibition of Cologne promises to be more than a mere display of printed paper; it should be a mirror in which the thoughts of the whole world are reflected in a concentrated form.

Big Trade Revival for New Zealand
Economy in Imports Rewarded by Large Excess of Exports Last Quarter
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUCKLAND, N. Z.—After a time of uneasiness in New Zealand business circles, owing to the excess of advances over deposits, reports show that the free and fixed deposits in the last quarter totalled nearly £50,000,000, the highest aggregate for some years.

These returns, says the Auckland Star, are very cheering, and indicate a speedy return to more prosperous times. The balance of trade is restored, and for the year ended March 31 there will be revealed an excess of exports of over £10,000,000. This is for a population of only 1,500,000. The figures for deposits reflect this improvement in a recovery of £2,000,000 in the relationship between deposits and advances, and it is practically certain that the June quarter will show a further improvement.

The New Zealand Herald says: "The combination of a bountiful season of production, the full fruits of which will be measured in the June returns, and stringent economy in importation has raised the Dominion from the depression caused by the acutely adverse conditions in 1926, and a position has now been reached warranting a thoroughly confident view of the future."

DANISH CO-OPERATION IMPORTANT TO FARMS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COPENHAGEN—Some official figures, now available, illustrate in a striking manner the immense importance of co-operation in Danish agriculture and dairy farming. The co-operative dairies, numbering 1262, represent 82 per cent of the country's dairies, and 90 per cent of Denmark's butter export hails from these dairies, whose membership amounts to 185,000, averaging 142 per dairy, the average number of cows per dairy being 944.



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There are 48 co-operative bacon

factories, with 176,570 members, averaging 8679 members per bacon factory, the number of hogs exceeding 3,000,000 per annum. The export of eggs, which comes third in the list of exports of Danish agricultural produce, is also to a great extent worked through co-operation. The greatest turnover is that of the Danish Co-operative Eggs Export. Co-operation also plays a very important part in the supply of commodities, both fodder, manure, etc., for agricultural requirements, and ordinary personal and household articles.

Need for Prison Vanishes as Area Gets Prohibition
Lerwick Jail Is Reported as Practically Closed Since District Goes Dry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ABERDEEN—How a "dry" area in Scotland has resulted in practically closing a prison was reported at a recent meeting of temperance workers in Aberdeen. It was stated that Lerwick prison was practically closed. No woman had been an inmate for over a year and the inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Crime to Children said that there was nothing for him to report. This result he ascribed to the fact of Lerwick being dry.

Roslyn Mitchell, the principal speaker, said he believed all the tendencies of the past three generations pointed to the fact that the human race had resolved that two things should go—war and drink—and while he agreed they had worked to do he could not but feel that they need not create the process but accelerate it.

Referring to the British Women's Temperance Association, he said that some 50 years ago some people met together and resolved that they would tackle what was then one of the most deeply rooted social habits of the British people. He liked to think of the women sitting round a table deciding to convert the people of Britain to total abstinence.

It was the women who first saw that the claim for sociality made by the alcohol drinker was a false alarm. Today they were no longer on the defensive. The momentum was with them. The opposition was becoming more violent because it was more afraid. Within 12 months the women would be in a sufficient majority for the changing of the law. If they worked together with energy they would be able to do in five years what men had not been able to do in 5000.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUCKLAND, N. Z.—After a time of uneasiness in New Zealand business circles, owing to the excess of advances over deposits, reports show that the free and fixed deposits in the last quarter totalled nearly £50,000,000, the highest aggregate for some years.

These returns, says the Auckland Star, are very cheering, and indicate a speedy return to more prosperous times. The balance of trade is restored, and for the year ended March 31 there will be revealed an excess of exports of over £10,000,000. This is for a population of only 1,500,000. The figures for deposits reflect this improvement in a recovery of £2,000,000 in the relationship between deposits and advances, and it is practically certain that the June quarter will show a further improvement.

The New Zealand Herald says: "The combination of a bountiful season of production, the full fruits of which will be measured in the June returns, and stringent economy in importation has raised the Dominion from the depression caused by the acutely adverse conditions in 1926, and a position has now been reached warranting a thoroughly confident view of the future."

DANISH CO-OPERATION IMPORTANT TO FARMS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COPENHAGEN—Some official figures, now available, illustrate in a striking manner the immense importance of co-operation in Danish agriculture and dairy farming. The co-operative dairies, numbering 1262, represent 82 per cent of the country's dairies, and 90 per cent of Denmark's butter export hails from these dairies, whose membership amounts to 185,000, averaging 142 per dairy, the average number of cows per dairy being 944.

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'AIR-TIGHT' CURB IS PROPOSED ON CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Senator Cutting's Bills Are Designed to Close Loopholes in Election Laws

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Five bills, two of them constitutional amendments, have been offered in the Senate by Bronson Cutting (R.), Senator from New Mexico, for the purpose of making "air-tight" the authority of Congress to regulate and control the expenditures of money in elections, both primary and final.

Mr. Cutting, although serving his first term in the Senate, had given the subject close study even before coming to Congress. He is a newspaper publisher and has long been interested in the problem of clean elections.

Follows Teapot Dome Case
The legislation he proposes is due to a considerable extent to his experience as a member of the Senate Public Lands Committee, which has been investigating the Continental Trading Corporation phase of the Teapot Dome oil leases. The inquiry disclosed that several hundred thousand dollars of the \$3,000,000 fund of the Continental company was used for political contributions.

From his experience Mr. Cutting believes that the defects in the present federal statutes dealing with elections are that they do not include the nomination of candidates; that they place responsibility for excessive expenditures on the campaign committee treasurer and not on the candidate personally and that while purporting to limit campaign funds, so many exemptions are allowed as to make the law ineffective. The present law, he said, also fails to take account of campaign deficits.

His bills are designed primarily to correct these alleged defects and to strengthen the existing statutes. Mr. Cutting maintains that the candidate should be held responsible for the use of excessive funds or the infraction of any part of the Corrupt Practices Act.

Provisions of Bills
Briefly his bills provide for the following:

Constitutional amendment giving Congress power to legislate concerning the nomination of candidates for Congress.

Amending Section 5, Article 1 of the Constitution, declaring ineligible any candidate for Congress who shall have violated laws regarding his nomination or election.

Creation of a commission on elections, consisting of five members of Congress, to receive and audit reports of candidates as to expenditures and to report to Congress facts in contested cases.

Strengthening practices of the Corrupt Practices Act relating to the nomination and election of senators and representatives and adding provisions pertaining to primary campaigns.

Placing limitations on expenditures of candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency in both primary and general campaigns.

WHEELER COMES OUT IN FAVOR OF SMITH

WASHINGTON (AP)—Another western senator—Burton K. Wheeler of Montana—is riding aboard the Smith band wagon, firm in the belief the New York governor "is now the best bet of the Democrats" for the presidency.

Mr. Wheeler, who bolted his party in 1924 to run for Vice-President on a third party ticket headed by the late Senator La Follette, Republican, Wisconsin, endorsed Governor Smith's candidacy in a letter to W. W. McDowell, chairman of the Montana Democratic Central Committee.

NEVADA DELEGATION TO VOTE FOR SMITH

RENO, Nev. (AP)—By unanimous vote the Democratic state convention has endorsed the candidacy of Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, for the Democratic nomination for President. The Nevada delegation to the national convention was instructed to vote as a unit for the New York Governor "as long as he has a reasonable chance to be nominated."

Twelve delegates will represent the State, each with a half vote. The unit rule will govern the activities of the delegation throughout.

COLLEGES' RELIGIOUS GOAL SEEN CHANGING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—A growing feeling that "religion and morals should be an integral part of the college, official-

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ly," is observable in American universities. Rev. C. W. Gilkey, a trustee of the University of Chicago, told representatives of nine universities, meeting here for a conference on religion.

Noting a general movement to abolish compulsory chapel and religious exercises, he added, "One cannot knock about universities without feeling that a fresh breeze is blowing. Meetings and conferences are being held to seek out this new feeling for religion, of which this conference may be most significant."

Many 'Eligibles' for Second Place on Both Tickets

Geographical Conditions as Well as Presidency Nominee Enter Plans

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The nomination of Vice-President, frequently left to a chance exigency of the national convention, is being given more thought than usual at this stage of the pre-convention campaign.

Geographical conditions, as always, enter into the plans of politicians. If Mr. Hoover is nominated by the Republicans no California man, nor anyone in that part of the country, could hope for second place on the ticket. The East is being surveyed for a man who will help to complement Mr. Hoover, not only geographically, but in other ways.

If Alfred E. Smith should become the standard-bearer, it is accepted that his running mate must be from the South or West. A great deal has been said about placating the South by nominating a well-known dry from South of the Mason and Dixon Line, illogical, even absurd, as it would be to have a dry and wet partnership asking for the suffrages of the people.

Another favorite idea has been that of nominating a western man who might offset suspicion of eastern domination and also take advantage of the alleged disaffection of the agricultural states toward Herbert Hoover.

Political expediency this year demands most sagacious action in the nomination of the ticket, more on the part of the Democrats, perhaps, than on the part of the Republicans, although leaders of both parties are keenly alert to the importance of making wise selection of a man who will help to win and who can lend prestige to the ticket.

Donovan Also Mentioned
John C. Tilton, Representative from Connecticut, is frequently spoken of as an advantageous man to be put on the Republican ticket if Mr. Hoover should have first place. He would be regarded as a representative of the east, although he was born in Tennessee. He served in the Spanish-American War and on the Mexican border in 1916.

William J. Donovan, Assistant Attorney-General, is another man regarded as an admirable running mate for Mr. Hoover. He is from Buffalo, N. Y., and has a good following in New York State, has made a fine record in the Department of Justice and distinguished himself in the World War. It has been claimed he could take a good many votes from Governor Smith in the Empire State.

Governor Fuller of Massachusetts is another eastern candidate who is being talked of. This move would be largely for the purpose of steadying Massachusetts and other New England states in the Republican line against the possible onslaught of Governor Smith.

If, by chance, Calvin Coolidge should be the nominee, a western man would be chosen to complete the slate. Frank O. Lowden did not want it in 1924, and probably would be no more receptive in 1928. James E. Watson wanted it and could not have it. Charles Curtis might be offered the place.

Long List of Eligibles
Among those who have been most prominently mentioned in connection with Governor Smith is Cordell Hull, Representative from Tennessee, whose name will be presented by that state for first place on the ticket. Allen W. Barkley, Senator from Kentucky, is also spoken of. Both are Protestant and Dry. Walter F. George, Senator from Georgia, would take the place, it is said, but Georgia is too strongly Democratic to need the compliment of a nomination. If it was decided to name a western man, W. A. Ayres, Representative from Kansas, might be in the running or from the middle West, Governor Donahy of Ohio, or Evans Woolen of Indiana.

The papers known as "Foreign Relations," published by the department, Professor Hudson points out, cover the years a decade prior to date of issue. In his opinion, scarcity of current governmental documents leaves students of international law unable to make full judgments at the time questions are being discussed. "Today," he said, "the teacher is often dependent on his daily newspaper for information about international affairs and the range of that information, even when it can be relied upon, is conditioned by the editor's estimate of the interest of the general public. Specialists in international affairs must often be silent when their influence might be exerted for informing public opinion, because they lack the materials for forming judgment."

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Louisiana University to Develop Natural Resources of the State

17 Buildings of New \$5,000,000 Completed and Six Others Are Planned—Experiment Station Expected Be Boon to Farmers

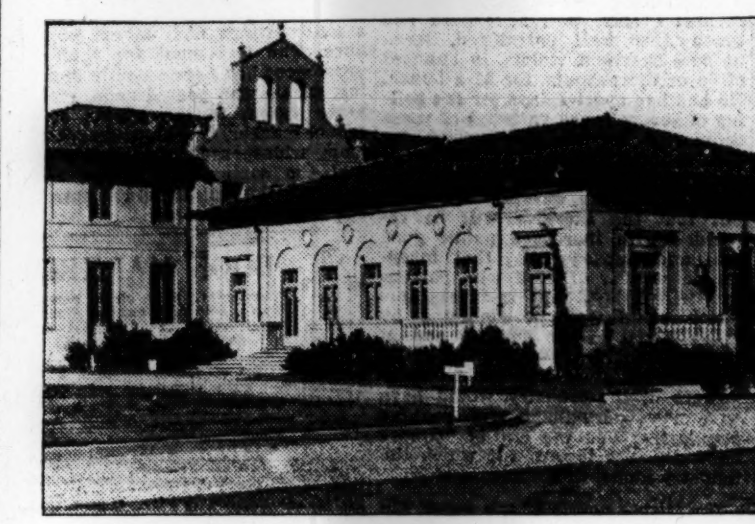
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BATON ROUGE, La.—Seventeen buildings of the new \$5,000,000 Louisiana State University have been completed near here and six others have been planned and will be erected as need demands.

One of the features is a memorial campanile 175 feet high with a clock and a set of chimies. At the top is a beacon with a 10-foot searchlight. This tower, said to have been considered by the architect as his masterpiece, was paid for by public subscription.

The university occupies the site of an old southern plantation home and where, five years ago, a cabin or two were all that remained of its former splendor. The tract comprises upward of 200 acres, covered in part with live oak, magnolia and other trees typical of the region.

Particular attention will be devoted by the university to developing the State's resources, and farmers are expected to derive much benefit from its experiment station in working out their problems.

Not the least feature of the newly constructed university is that it cost



The Memorial Tower of the New Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge is 175 Feet High and Surmounted by a Beacon 10 Feet in Diameter. There is Also a Clock and a Set of Chimes in the Campanile, Which Was Erected Mainly by Public Subscription. The Building Itself is the Feature of 16 Others That Comprise the Newly Completed Plant of the University.

Publicity Sought for State Papers

Plan Designed to Help Public Learn of Foreign Affairs Wins Indorsement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—A proposal to facilitate the formation of sound public opinion on world affairs through more complete release of information by the State Department has been endorsed by the Conference of Teachers of International Law. According to Manley O. Hudson, Bemis professor of international law at Harvard University and mover of the plan, little is being done by the Department of State to enable teachers of international law to exercise their proper influence on public opinion.

Publications of the department are inadequate in the extreme, he states. The result is that the public is largely dependent on general, and often garbled, press accounts, usually written with a view to making headlines for hasty readers.

The papers known as "Foreign Relations," published by the department, Professor Hudson points out, cover the years a decade prior to date of issue. In his opinion, scarcity of current governmental documents leaves students of international law unable to make full judgments at the time questions are being discussed. "Today," he said, "the teacher is often dependent on his daily newspaper for information about international affairs and the range of that information, even when it can be relied upon, is conditioned by the editor's estimate of the interest of the general public. Specialists in international affairs must often be silent when their influence might be exerted for informing public opinion, because they lack the materials for forming judgment."

LONG NON-STOP RUN MAKES NEW RECORD FOR BRITISH RAILWAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON—What is claimed to be the world's record non-stop railway run was made recently by two Royal Scot expresses of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway, one of which made the journey from Euston (London) to Edinburgh, 399 1/2 miles, and the other the trip from Euston to Glasgow, 401 1/2 miles. This railway claims to have held the previous record in the run from Euston to Carlisle, 299 miles, without halt, also done by the Royal Scot.

No disclosure of the intention to eliminate the stop at Carlisle was made when the two record-making trains left Euston at 10 a. m., but officials at Carlisle were informed that the trains would pass through. Both trains arrived seven minutes early. Engines with specially large tenders, holding more coal and allowing of a double crew, have been constructed for these long hauls.

These were some of the items that were approved by Parliament when J. C. Elliott, Minister of Public Works, presented his national expense account, including \$121 for sewing and button machines and \$963 for plumbing and heating, which seemed rather excessive as compared to the expenses of the average householder.

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WARNING GIVEN BY METHODISTS TO BOTH PARTIES

Will Enter Into Politics Unless Drys Are Named, Dr. Wilson Declares

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—An international prohibition program was presented before the Methodist General Conference under the auspices of the board of temperance, prohibition, and public morals, the Rev. Dr. Clarence True Wilson of Washington, introducing speakers from Japan, India, Central Europe, Germany and Mexico who in turn recorded prohibition progress in the lands from which they came.

Dr. Wilson, who is seeking to engage Clarence Darrow in a debate before the General Conference, served a warning to the political parties. "If you want to keep the church out of politics," he said, "both parties must put into their platforms definite declarations of their program of law enforcement and nominate men by their records, words and acts can be trusted to carry out that program. If any party neglects to do that and nominates a known nullificationist we, the church, will unite for the defeat of that party and that candidate. There are enough of us to do it."

World Progress Reported
Dr. Otto Melle, president of the Theological Seminary, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, who served as a drill officer during the war, and is now an urgent advocate of world peace, spoke encouragingly of the growth of temperance sentiment in Germany. He personally presented to the Reichstag a petition containing 2,500,000 names seeking local option laws.

Felice Cacciapuoti of Florence, Italy, lawyer and consul, lay delegate, reported that he had recently organized an Italian Temperance Society of which the King had consented to act as honorary president and Benito Mussolini as honorary vice-president. Several pieces of regulatory legislation have been recently passed initially, he said, including a statute forbidding the sale of intoxicants to persons under 18.

Intoxicants are more easy of access in India than in any other country in the world, said Bishop John W. Robinson, Delhi. One has only to tap a tree of a certain variety, leave the sap overnight and in the morning it is highly alcoholic. The work under such circumstances must be almost entirely educational. The board of temperance, prohibition and public morals has a representative in India, Dr. J. W. Pickett, teaching the evils of intemperance.

Aided by Austrian President
That the President of Austria is committed to prohibition and often gives temperance addresses was the word brought by Bishop John L. Nulsen of Zurich. He recorded regulatory legislation in Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Austria.

Johan Oluf, Danish Vice-Consul at

New York, has arrived in Kansas City, bringing with him, at the request of the ecclesiastical court sitting in judgment here on the case of Bishop Anton Bast, the complete records of the Danish court in which he was convicted.

Fifteen Kansas City American Legion Posts joined in protest against the action of the general conference in passing a resolution opposed to the drastic increase of the navy and deploring Methodist objection to compulsory military training.

Church Union Plan Supported

With but three dissenting votes the delegates of the conference took what leaders are calling the most progressive step toward church union in the United States when they authorized a commission of seven bishops, 15 other ministers and 15 laymen with large powers to act for the denomination in making and receiving overtures from like-minded churches looking toward closer cooperation and union.

In view of memorials and proposals for union with Presbyterianism, north and south, southern Methodism and Congregational churches it is estimated that this action will ultimately involve the religious interests of 35,000,000 people, 60,000 churches and 55,000 pastors and educators and property values of \$1,300,000,000.

This commission was empowered to devise means of dealing with under-church and over-church communities and to make suitable responses to the World Conference on Faith and Order at Lausanne and the Stockholm Conference on Life and Work.

Complete vindication of Bishop Francis J. McConnell of Pittsburgh from complaints brought by the Rev. George A. Cooke of Wilmington, Del., was granted by unanimous standing vote. An accompanying ovation indicated that in the opinion of the conference the charges were unjustified.

The chairman of the Episcopal committee, Dr. O'Brien W. Fifer of Indianapolis, with the chairman of the sub-committee which reviews the administration of bishops, reported to the conference that the specifications of the complaint were too absurd to be dignified by formal attention.

MERGER OF SYNODS APPROVED
JOHNSTOWN, N. Y. (AP)—The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of New York and Northern New Jersey in convention here adopted a resolution accepting a proposal which would merge the New York Synod, the New York Ministerium, and the New York and New England Synod.

MusicWeekProves People Want Best of Compositions

Director of National Bureau Sees Growing Demand for Good Compositions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—More than 2000 cities, towns and villages in the United States participated in National Music Week which has just closed, according to an announcement by C. M. Tremaine, director of the Bureau for the Advancement of Music.

Reviewing the accomplishments of the observance, which has been held yearly for five years, Mr. Tremaine said that the steadily increasing participation indicates that National Music Week has become an established custom.

Mr. Tremaine said that 15 state governors indorsed the week either by official proclamations or by statements to the public through interviews carried in hundreds of newspapers. The greeting from the national committee was expressed through 30 radio-casting stations by Mr. Tremaine.

Definite results cannot be figured, Mr. Tremaine said, except in the broad sense that there is a constantly growing appreciation of good music being manifested by people all over the land.

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PACIFIC COAST TOURS
Limited party now forming for Canadian Rockies, Alaska, Baitner and Yellowstone Parks, etc., from Boston, July 2nd and July 15th. Other Pacific Coast tours during June, July, and August, including Canadian Rockies, National Parks, California, Colorado, and all points of greatest scenic interest. All parties travel under expert leadership. 27 and 40 days, at rates including every expense. Best hotels and accommodations at moderate rates. Call or send for booklet giving full information.

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LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS

House and Garden

The Nasturtium—Flower for the Part-Time Gardener

Many there are who love a garden but have little time or money to give to the cultivation of flowers. Let them seek and know the charm of the nasturtium. There is probably no other flower which grows so easily, responds with so much placidity and grace, to repay the small amount of money and labor in planting and the subsequent care necessary. The nasturtium is everybody's flower, exquisite enough for a royal garden, for it wears the richest velvets and satins in glorious hues. Yet it is never snobbish and adapts itself to the doorstep of the humblest cottage, or to an old tin can in a battered window, where it will sing and glow, joyously radiant.

The peculiar characteristics of the many species are so varied, so distinctive, that satisfying and effective plantings can be achieved anywhere. There is the twining kind, the dwarf kind, the giant, the trailing, the miniature, the bedding, the variety with ornamental leaves. Whether the need or taste is for flowers in masses, or in long rows on the lawn, or in elevated boxes, or in pots to crown the summit of a gate post, or climb over fences and conceal them with a screen of soft-

Effective Plantings
For Supports and Trellises: Unlike the average climbing vine and the sweet pea, the nasturtium has no hold-fasts with which to clasp the support and hold its vines closely to it; nevertheless, it twines and interlaces its running branches to the palings of the common garden fence of wire, pickets or boards or the meshes of poultry netting. It sends them out feeling for sunshine over ordinary pea brush; it droops and dangles them over the rocky edges of the lily pool, sporting with the goldfish there.

One of the most effective methods of support, permitting the bright flowers to display themselves naturally, is to lay brush over the nasturtium bed when the young plants are three or four inches high, and allow the trailers to wind their way at will up and over the brush, creating from view. Use two-foot brush for the center and gradually smaller brush around it, so that the outer part will be only a few inches high.

Trailing Rows: Long single rows of trailing nasturtiums, planted sufficiently far apart to allow them ample room to spread without intertwining with the vines in other rows, are lovely in a garden where a space of six feet or more can be devoted to the row. If the rows are undulating rather than straight the effect will be more pleasing.

Grassy Bank Plantings: Plant the seeds along the top edge of a grassy bank and allow the creepers to sweep their lengths at random down the slope of the bank.

At Base of Fences: Dig a space 12 inches wide along the bottom of an open wire or light iron fence and plant it to a climbing species. Such a treatment brings a beautiful display of flowers and a picturesque edging to the lawn. This is an ideal substitute for a perennial border.

With the Pots and Boxes: A few seeds of the miniature trailing type tucked in between the geraniums, cocksfoot ferns, in the window boxes and potted porch plants, soon branch and run among the plants, concealing the soil; and they will swing their branches gracefully downward around the containers, blossoming freely.

Still More Ways
In individual pots: To grow nasturtiums in pots, plant two or three seeds of miniature trailers in a four-inch size. Kept on the porch when blooming, they are most attractive among the potted plants, and one can occasionally find its way decoratively to the small table there.

In Trees or Walls: Fill the hollow crevices of stone walls, or large trees from which limbs have been torn by storms, with rich compost; plant therein a few trailing nasturtium seeds, and let the vines go downward in graceful festoons. The flowers will come in a surprisingly short time by reason of the limited root space.

Edgings: Where used as a border edging along walks or around flower beds the dwarf ornamental foliaged varieties are lovely. A gradual process of thinning as the plants increase in size is suggested, as it occasionally happens that a few of these dwarf plants will revert to the strong-running parent type. Any runners which may chance to appear can be pulled out without leaving an open gap in the row, and the border will present a neatly rounded appearance even while the plants are young and small.

Dwarf Tom Thumb: The plants grow in a low, compact, rounded bush 12 inches in diameter, each plant making a neat bell of leaves.

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Use SNAROL, then, for garden protection and prevention from these unsightly and destructive pests. Your dealer will supply you in convenient sized packages. Or, write, Dept. 38-N, Antrol Laboratories, Inc., 651 Imperial Street, Los Angeles, Cal., for free booklet on "Pest Control" and name of your nearest dealer.

Snarol
The National Pest Control

Modern Flower Industry—Violets

By JANET MARBLE

AT THE turn of the century in the United States, violets ranked third in importance in the cut flower industry. They made a crop which was spoken of as "the million-dollar crop" though it annually exceeded that sum not only in value but return. It thrived seven months in the year and, moreover, no flower equaled it for that sentimental background which is an indispensable stimulus to all flower buying. It is true that the violet has some adverse characteristics; it must be marketed immediately after it is picked because it is a "soft" flower which will stand practically no jostling in shipment, and its first crispness soon melts. It is probable that the gradual substitution for corsage wear of flowers which were not so sensitive was the primary undoing of the violet as a commercial leader. At any rate it has gradually yielded its place to one flower and another until now its season is somewhat shorter, only a moderate proportion of the violets once grown are green, and those largely by specialists who cling to their allegiance though there is but a touch and go success with the crop.

In the European markets violets are now far stronger than they are in the United States. Perhaps it is a certain European loyalty to flowers which have not only long been pleasure in themselves, but whose legend has been strengthened by great poets and other literary figures; Keats often extolled the simple beauties of the violet, Tennyson and Thackeray, Shakespeare, Wordsworth and Christina Rossetti and Shelley all helped to establish violets in the affections of mankind; of course, they sang of the wood violet, but the impetus to professional violet growing doubtless sprang from their belief that such interest could be transferred to the larger, showier varieties. And for a great many years now the flower women in Piccadilly and in the long shadow of the Madeleine in Paris, the bronzed boys who sell flowers along the canals of Venice and in the roads leading to the majestic ruins of Pompeii, would scarcely know what to do without ready supplies of violet nosegays; for there is, happily, something which keeps the European from finding roses or primroses or even freesia fit substitutes for fragrant purple or white violets.

A great bulk of violets for the American market is grown at Rhinebeck on the Hudson River, in New Jersey and near Chicago. At Rhinebeck there is a community of violet farmers, men who do nothing but grow October through February crops of violets and the housewives of the valley earn their pin money by becoming pickers. There is not easy work, but it is fascinating.

Ornamental
Variegated-Leaved: This exquisitely ornamental type is a hybridization of the running and dwarf varieties, having flowers of many colorings; the foliage is heavily variegated, marbled, with silver, green, yellow and cream in many different degrees. Each plant should be allowed ample space to stand alone, a perfect specimen, so that its full beauty may be seen.

Ruffe-Leaved: The appearance of this form can best be described by likening the leaves to the Spencer sweet pea, being curled, waved and crimped. The colors are emerald, light and bronzy-greens. The plant is a dwarf compact bush, the flowers rich in crimson.

Hemispherical: This is a strong vigorous grower, neither running nor climbing. The form can be likened to a huge ball having been sliced in half and placed on the cut portion. The deep green leaves are exceptionally large, the flowers large, in various tints of yellow and orange, frequently blotched with richer tones. The plants should be grown singly, with ample room to develop their form, and the flowers will come in after full size has been attained.

Give nasturtiums good soil, good drainage and a full blaze of sunlight. Avoid shady or low wet ground; here the growth of foliage becomes too rank for full flower production. Dig and make the soil fine and plant the seeds one inch deep when the maple leaves are about half-grown. Press the covering soil firmly down so that it comes in contact with the corrugated portions of the seed.

After two or three leaves appear, thin the plants out to stand 10 inches apart each way and keep the soil cultivated finely to a depth of two inches until the runners completely cover the ground. Pick constantly for profusion of blooms.

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Produced in California: a novelty of great merit—sometimes measuring 4 or 5-in. in Diameter
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Peach Blossom. A clear delicate peach blossom pink—Light Blue. Called blue by the producer, but in reality a beautiful lavender. Deep Rose. A splendid deep rose—Dark Purple. A deep dark purple—White—Mixed.
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There have been periods this year when they averaged 25 cents to \$1 single, and 40 cents to 60 cents double. Vendors sold them formerly in the streets for 50 cents, and retail florists for a little more; then growers produced large crops and violets were substantially in vogue.

But today street vendors ask \$1 or \$1.50 on the streets for their violets, perhaps 40 blooms to the bunch with a few leaves; grown to meet weather this peculiar and, indeed, sad circumstance, and reduce the possibility of its occurring again by inducing florists to adopt means to bring the violet back into popular favor upon a basis of stabilized prices.

Everyone who really loves flowers loves violets; it is a misfortune that they should ever have fallen into temporary eclipse in the industry. If retail florists would agree among themselves with the wholesalers and growers, and would not let the school profit on violets instead of keeping down production because only a few sales can be made for large profit, the foundation to such a restoration would be laid. Pennycuik has not only admirably begun in this respect; he has had several events, well advertised and presumably well patronized, when he sold excellent violets, in bunches of 50 or thereabouts, for \$1 a bunch. He has had special days for the selling of several good varieties of roses ordinarily much higher priced for \$1.50 a dozen; an obvious, temporary sacrifice is entailed in this, but in the long run it is a wise move. He has had special days for the selling of several good varieties of roses ordinarily much higher priced for \$1.50 a dozen; an obvious, temporary sacrifice is entailed in this, but in the long run it is a wise move.

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A Garden of Sweet Scents

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

THE old-fashioned, sweet-smelling flowers hold a place in the hearts of real garden lovers that is unattainable by the brilliant-hued scentless blooms such as zinnias, pentstemons, calceolarias, petunias, etc., which are grown with such zest nowadays, and which undoubtedly are more or less indispensable by reason of their bright coloring, and their prolonged flowering season.

However, bright coloring, and a prolonged flowering season need not hold sway to the exclusion of all else, and with a little care it is possible to include many sweet-scented flowers without detracting from the decorative effect of beds and borders. Modern roses, for instance, with their unquestioned perfection of shape and coloring, in general have undoubted lost the fragrance associated with the rose for hundreds of years, but some are as richly perfumed as the old-fashioned cabbage rose; for example, the deeply scented clove-rose of the Chateau de Clos Vougeot, and General McArthur, and many others.

When possible, sweet-scented flowers should always be grown near the house, so that their fragrance may be wafted in at the open windows. Roses, honeysuckle and white jasmine may be trained up walls, and over the porch, and when a bed or border is available a lavender hedge, and an edging of pinks, with wallflowers, jonquils and phloxes—of the fragrant kind—may be followed by stocks in shades of rose pink, purple, and lavender, will prove a delight the whole summer through.

No garden is really complete without the fragrant sweet pea, and when lack of space forbids a sweet pea hedge, they are most decorative when grown in big clumps in the herbaceous border, either in mixed colors or in a combination of shades which harmonize particularly well.

To insure a succession of bloom in a herbaceous border, it is, of course, necessary to grow many flowers without scent other than the old-fashioned favorites, such as centaurea (sweet alyssum), carnations, evening primrose (mother), sweet williams, lily-of-the-valley, tall madonna lilies, old-world bergamot, etc., and therefore, it is an excellent plan to put night-scented stock (mignonette), mignonette, etc., between the clumps of early spring-flowering perennials in early summer.

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ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

Period Rooms of the Philadelphia Museum

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

ANOTHER notable event, marking the rapidly growing interest in the home furnishings of various American periods, has recently occurred. This is the opening of a portion of the new Philadelphia Museum of Art, which combines traditional museum arrangement with six furnished English rooms and four American, all of the eighteenth century.

The magnificent structure which houses this division in a portion of one wing is of impressive beauty and dignity in its elevated and spacious setting. The exhibits referred to are the only ones now ready for public view, so at present the attention of visitors is likely to be centered chiefly on matters that would have to do with this page.

Those who visit the galleries and rooms which are devoted to American decorative arts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries should remember that what is shown here does not comprise the entire resources of the museum in this field. In Fairmount Park, where the new building is located, and on both banks of the Schuylkill River which flows near it, are other buildings of different periods and special interest.

Houses Are Exhibits, Too

Three of these are open to the public, covering the period from the early eighteenth to the early nineteenth century. In them one finds wholly furnished homes with no suggestion of museum arrangement, correct in every detail of architect's, artist's and craftsman's work. In one case, that of the Morris house, they are especially fortunate in having a place which was a family home for many generations re-erected and furnished in every particular as when it stood in a once aristocratic part of the city.

It has been no easy matter to choose illustrations which would fairly represent the character of the period rooms in this new museum wing, since each one is of interest. Perhaps the one that has most striking individuality is the drawing room of the Powel house, built in Philadelphia in 1768. This elegant mansion represented the peak of architectural achievement in the times immediately preceding the Revolution. The finest room of the house is here installed and wholly in its original condition, with one exception. That is the overmantel, which has been restored from contemporary engravings and surmounted with the arms of the Powel family. The mantel itself, with its marble facing, appears just as it was originally built 160 years ago.

Not only are the walls as they stood in the old mansion, but so are the plaster decorations of the ceiling. A fair idea of the corner

mercially and socially, we understand why it naturally led in the production of furniture. So there has come to be a recognized class of cabinet work which is spoken of as in the Philadelphia manner. Sometimes even the term "Philadelphia style" is used. This might be quite correct if by that is meant the style in execution, for it is in the excellence of craftsmanship and the selection of details that the outstanding character is seen—not in basic elements of contour.

Local Craftsmen's Achievements

In the view which is presented here a card table in Chippendale style elaborately carved is at the left of the fireplace, before which stands a pole-screen with paw feet. Just at the right of the fireplace is a handsomely carved table with so-called picquet top.

The upholstered armchair in the corner is another notable example of Philadelphia workmanship. This, with two side chairs that are not in sight, forms part of a group of six which are believed to be the finest existing examples of American chair making. Those who are interested in learning more of the details of the much discussed topic, the six "simple chairs" and their maker, may like to read the article entitled "Benjamin Randolph of Philadelphia," which appeared in the magazine *Antiques*, in May, 1927.

In a previous issue of *The Christian Science Monitor* we have commented on the work of Benjamin Randolph, Philadelphia cabinet-maker. In this room is a chair bearing his label. Another local name, David Rittenhouse, appears on the tall clock which stands in one corner, said to be his best known example. In other parts of the room are such remarkable things as a richly carved lowboy, a highboy and an exceptionally large sofa, all of mahogany with claw and ball feet and notable examples of local origin.

Silver workers of the same city are represented by Haverstick, John de Nise and Joseph Richardson. Not only the decorative but the fine arts of eighteenth century Philadelphia are expressed in this Powel drawing room, for most of the portraits on its walls were painted by local artists or for local patrons.

So in general and in detail we find this room not only of exceptional interest because of its American character but in an even more striking manner because of its unique reliance on the resources of former Philadelphia citizens.

This One Came From Salem

From the room to which we have given so much attention, one enters an interior taken from one of the Derby houses of Salem and dated 1799. This, we are told, represents the collaboration of the famous architect, Charles Bulfinch, and Samuel McIntire, hardly less noted wood-carver of Salem. Side by side, these two rooms stand for the

choices of their different dates, the 1760s and the 1790s.

Perhaps it would have been preferable for some reasons to have noticed English rooms of earlier date before mentioning those which we have described. Had we done so, three interiors from Sutton Scarsdale, an important English house built in 1724, would have had precedence. This home is associated with well-known names, for it once was the residence of Richard Arkwright, son of the inventor of the spinning jenny. His wife was Frances Kemble, sister of the illustrious Mrs. Siddons and aunt of Fannie Kemble.

A fireplace and overmantel from one of the two oak rooms is illustrated. The rich carving is massed in the manner of the day, little or none appearing elsewhere on the walls. Queen Anne armchairs of a contemporary date are the only portions of the furnishings which show, although numerous other pieces are equally in harmony. Portraits adorn the walls, the one over the fireplace being that of Lady Rodney, by Gainsborough.

Primitive interiors typical of Pennsylvania German homes of about 1750 are found in a bedroom and a living room which are installed here. A picture of one corner of the latter is shown. This grouping of a chair at each end of the table and a form at each side introduces extremely rare examples of furniture in an arrangement which is strictly true to the period and its vicinity. Supplementing the cupboards which appear in other parts of the room are two rare tables, and at the reader's left is a wide fireplace fitted with suitable cooking utensils.

Altogether there are ten rooms, any one of which might be considered of equal importance with those to which we have given comment. Perhaps strict chronological arrangement has not been followed by the museum authorities because of their old houses elsewhere, which may better serve for displaying progressive developments in domestic furnishings. Numerous galleries connected with the ten period rooms contain earlier French, Italian, English and American exhibits which could not find space in arrangements presumably domestic.

Almanacs of Two Centuries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BEHEAT

ALMANACS of the eighteenth century were the butterflies in the garden of literature of that period. Gayly colored, profusely illustrated, flitting from one subject to another, moving from song to sober facts, they passed lightly across the century. This became transparently revealed through the sale of one of

the bright and sentimental contents which most brought to mind the fluttering denizens of the gardens.

The whole age in its lightest moments is inclosed like perfume in these dainty flasks. The court is there, with everyone from king to chambermaid defined, lyrics and music jotted down, space for a diary, and even brief stories and sober counsel.

Subject of 800-Page Volume
The history of almanacs is an interesting one, as their character changed with the political fortunes of France. M. Lavedan's collection coming before the public has stimulated some discussion of almanacs and a study of them. John Grand-Carteret published in 1896 a work of more than 800 pages dealing chiefly with two large collections to which he had access. Adding as well a scholarly and absorbing treatment of "almanacs from 1600 to 1895," this work is practically a textbook on the subject. Turning to it we find the course of almanacs during these 300 years plainly marked.

The seventeenth century was the epoch of the large calendars, when Louis XIV was king and astrologers were in their prime. The calendars flattered the monarch and with the aid of the zodiac forecast coming events. It is said that the King was not enthusiastic about this soothsaying, but he tolerated their predictions until they apparently became worthless.

Official almanacs were in vogue, one especially read being "l'Etat de la France dans sa perfection." Another well known was "Connaissance des Temps."

They survive as Royalty Passes. The bibliographical almanac and historical calendar continued to 1750 before a definite change in make-up became obvious. Between that date and the French Revolution, in the reigns of Louis XV and Louis XVI, the almanac reached the culmination of its splendor, color, and daring.

The pleasantness of the flutes had drifted in many instances to absurdities and worse in the eighties. The

revolution of 1789 brought a sharp reaction. But in all the abandon of this flit-time, almanacs must be given credit for delicacy of form.

Imagine the vendor of these tiny volumes selling his wares with a song (which you can translate, as few words are difficult), starting in this way—

"Approchez, jeunes fillettes,
Fringantes et gentillettes;
Approchez-vous de ce pas;
Achetez-ci, achetez-là,
La, la, la,
Achetez de mes almanachs."

Who could resist such coaxing, especially if he were offering little books of three inches by two with captivating illustrations in color, verses galore, wit, stories, and 12 pages of calendar? For by that time the calendar portion of the almanac had become of secondary importance. Increasingly, as the century was drawing to a close, did the serious and original purpose of the almanacs wane.

So to the revolution, when King and Emperor almanacs both fled for a time. "Citizens" were in power, preaching "liberty, equality, fraternity." Almanacs dealing with the "Patriots" and the "French Revolution" appeared, to be followed by almanacs extolling ideas of government and justice, and others touching on historical, geographical and agricultural subjects.

The philosophical almanac was born of this precocious era, although under the directorate an attempt was made to insert excerpts from contemporary literary works of value. With the forming of the Empire and in the succeeding "Restoration" the almanacs carried the signs of the returning wealth and dignity of Napoleon and Louis XVIII. The glory of the campaigns was regaled, and, for the first time, political and social policies were advanced. Of lighter vein were the almanacs

"des Modes" and "des Troubadours." The bees, the lyres, the lutes, the basket of flowers, and such like were names which described the contents of others. Thus was reappearing the romance and sentiment of the seventeenth-century almanacs brought to our attention by M. Lavedan.

Curiously enough, from 1835 to 1852 there recurred a phase of almanac editing strongly suggestive of the sixteenth-century calendars. Astrological prognostications ran amuck for some years. With the Second Republic 1848 a feeling of reform came in the air, not dispelled even by the advent of the Second Empire when Napoleon III ascended the throne. The prophetic almanacs lost caste and came to be replaced by sounder little volumes on Bismarck, Victor Hugo, crinoline, and even one having for basis the story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The ornate almanac returned to vogue and engravings were more elaborate and days and the seasons

were given their proper place in the volumes.

The close of the past century brought a note of intense seriousness to many of these books, whether the contents were given over to dress, fencing, or some branch of commerce. It is interesting to note at this juncture that sport and commerce have both become suitable subjects for treatment in such manner. This marks a departure which branches the nineteenth-century almanac over to the twentieth century annual.

Mr. Ford's interest in art, however, is not confined to Americana. Since he has been a member of the Arts Commission he has made five significant gifts. Two of them, important sculptures by Nino Pisano and Mino da Fiesole, were for the European section. A Persian animal and hunting rug and a Chinese celadon vase of the Sung dynasty were for the Asiatic section and his recent gift was to the American section. In collecting for his own home Mr. Ford also shows a catholic interest and a discriminating taste.

C. H. B.



The Living Room of Primitive Pennsylvania-German Type, Taken from a House Built in 1732 in Millbach, Pa. This Presents a Multitude of Constructional and Furnishing Details That Strikingly Characterize This Group of Early American Colonists and Contrast Strongly With New England Types

The Fireplace and Overmantel in One of the Oak Rooms from Sutton Scarsdale, Derbyshire, England. Built in 1724, This Noted House Was Also the Source of Two Other Rooms That Are Installed in the Philadelphia Museum

Americana for Detroit

EISEL B. FORD has made another significant gift to the Detroit Institute of Arts, this time to the American section for which he has a keen and sympathetic interest. He placed at the disposal of the curators of the section \$20,000, with which they are to acquire notable pieces of early American furniture, and with this sum the Art Institute collections have been greatly enriched. The Colonial suite and particularly the fine interiors of the old house of Whitby Hall (Philadelphia, 1754) have been strengthened through the addition of much needed pieces which add greatly to the attractiveness of their ensemble.

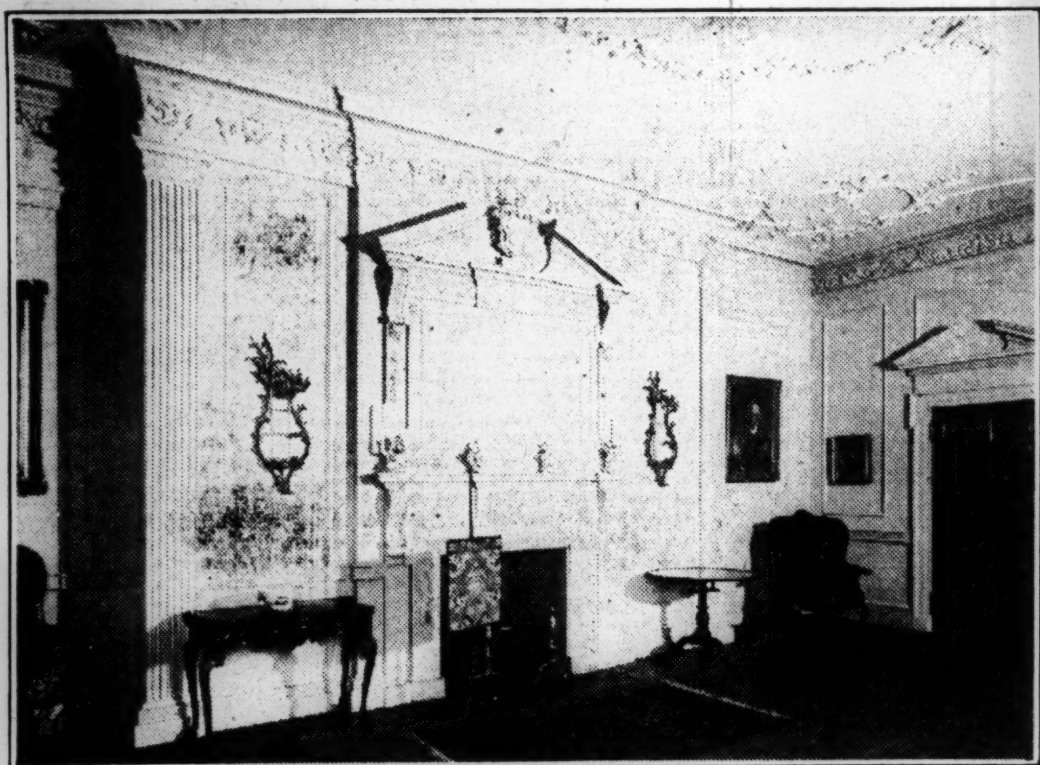
Through Mr. Ford's recent gift, one now finds in the Colonial kitchen a Hadley chest, so-called from the town of Hadley, Mass., where they were originally made, dating from about 1690-1710. The carving is done with a little more restraint than is usual in the Hadley chest, a conventionalized tulip motif forming the design. A Bible box, made in Connecticut and used as a repository for the family Bible, and a Brewster transition armchair of New England origin and of excellent proportion, also dating from the seventeenth century, have likewise been installed in this room.

For the Colonial dining room of the middle eighteenth century a Heppelwhite sideboard, formerly belonging to Governor Goodwin of New Hampshire and dating about 1770, has been added. In the drawing room of Whitby Hall is now to be seen a Heppelwhite tambour secretary desk formerly in the Kelly collection of Worcester, while to the adjoining room has been added a Flemish type day-bed, a Queen Anne armchair and a walnut gilt mirror all dating from the early eighteenth century.

Edsel Ford, like his father, Henry Ford, has a keen and absorbing interest in Americana. He is a discriminating collector, as is apparent when one visits his country lodge at Haven Hill, which is entirely furnished with rare and beautiful Colonial furniture and hooked rugs, and his collection of early American silver is one of the best in the country.

Mr. Ford's interest in art, however, is not confined to Americana. Since he has been a member of the Arts Commission he has made five significant gifts. Two of them, important sculptures by Nino Pisano and Mino da Fiesole, were for the European section. A Persian animal and hunting rug and a Chinese celadon vase of the Sung dynasty were for the Asiatic section and his recent gift was to the American section. In collecting for his own home Mr. Ford also shows a catholic interest and a discriminating taste.

C. H. B.



Drawing Room from the Powel House, Built in Philadelphia in 1768, Much Frequented by General Washington While Commander-in-Chief and President. This Interior Is One of the Finest Examples of the Period in the American Colonies, and Is Furnished Almost Wholly With the Work of Philadelphia Cabinet Makers

design may be gained from the view which we show. Only a small portion of the center and chief pattern is visible.

To those who recognize this as the same which appears in a smaller and simpler room from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, it may be well to state that the latter decoration consists of a cast taken from the original ceiling, which is here. The influence of the Louis XV style is conspicuous, not only the overhead plaster decorations, but in the carved frieze, which consists of C motifs with vicious foliations.

Probably no other city in America could exhibit a room of this sort which originated in its own community and which is furnished almost entirely with cabinet work from the hands of former citizens. When we recall that Philadelphia of the mid-seventeenth-century was the center of colonial strength com-

changes in architectural taste that took place within a quarter century.

They should also impress one with the fact that furniture forms change with architectural styles—that the cabinetmaker follows the designer of the interiors where his product is to be used. The style of Adam Brothers, based on the classic forms of Rome, are here rendered by Bulfinch and supplemented by the well-known skill of McIntire.

It is still a question of some uncertainty and debate as to whether or not McIntire made furniture. Whether he did or not, in this room is a sofa from Salem which is carved in his manner, carrying detail which are common to his architectural work. Other furnishings harmonize with the Sheraton and Heppelwhite styles which were most in demand in these two rooms do we find quite different contents and settings, each standing for the representative

the finest existing almanac collections, namely, that of Henry Lavedan. During 40 years it was his custom to search each afternoon in antique shops and libraries d'art. The result was some 200 of these graceful volumes.

The covers are in embossed leather or embroidered silks, some set in with miniatures on ivory, some bearing small paintings, some carrying coats of arms (like those of Marie Antoinette, for instance); the one scarlet, another purple or cream, old rose or green. Truly the covers were like butterfly wings, although it was

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are invited to call at the Piccadilly Auction rooms to inspect the display of Old England. I have a fleet of motor cars and staff of experts constantly touring the country visiting the homes of the hard pressed fixed income classes who are compelled to part with their treasures in order to meet the ever increasing demands of the tax collector. The only satisfaction is the knowledge that their possessions are passing into the hands of those who not only speak the same tongue, but who also appreciate the beauty and charm of British Art and Craft of a by-gone age. Probably ninety per cent of the antique silver and a fair proportion of the diamonds, emeralds, pearls, porcelain, antique furniture, etc., that find their way to the United States pass through these rooms. Judge Joseph Buffington of Philadelphia, Senior U. S. Circuit Judge 3rd., writes from a London Hotel (15/8/27):—

"My dear Mr. Hurcomb, I think your cheeks would have tingled with pleasure could you have heard the remarks of a Yorkshire Vicar's wife at the table when your name was mentioned. If there is an honest man in the British Isles, I think she regards you as that one. To judge from her exclamation, I have concluded you are the apostle of the antique deal. I read with much interest your article in the Morning Post, and was glad to know you purposed publishing a book. 'Who's Hurcomb?' would be a good title, and I wish you would enter me for two copies (both to be autographed, please). One will be for myself; the other for President Coolidge, who, I know, would greatly enjoy reading it. Judging by the things you set forth in the Post article, I have been deeply interested in the commercial civil standards you have laid down to govern your business. I feel you are doing a noble public service."

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Music News of the World

Classic v. "Classic"

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

NEW YORK

CLASSIC and "classic," as applied to the dance—what is the difference? Isadora Duncan once declared to me that they are two quite unlike things. Adolph Bolm almost convinced me the other day that they are precisely the same thing. By the plain word I mean the Greek idea of the dance, as pictured on ancient vases; by the word in quotation marks, I mean the Italian idea, as developed on the stage, in the form of divertissement, pantomime or opera interlude. Miss Duncan's view of the matter was recalled to me when I saw Adolph Bolm and three associates of his, Elise Reiman, Berenice Holmes and Ruth Paige, enacting the ballet of Igor Stravinsky, "Apollo Musagetses," in Washington, D. C., at the Library of Congress Festival of Chamber Music.

"What," said Miss Duncan to me, when I talked with her in the period of her great acclaim, "has to do with the dance to the United States? Indeed, what has it? And yet, after Miss Duncan's reformation of the dance had had its effect, and the artificiality of the Italian style had been found so meaningless in the United States and the naturalness of the Greek style had been proved so appropriate, here were three women exhibiting the very technique of Taglioni on a platform belonging to the United States Government. They were dancing on their toes for the education of the eyes of the Library of Congress Music Division, invited from far and near.

They were performing under the orders of Bolm, who was interpreting the stage directions of Stravinsky, who had prepared the score and a scenario upon commission from the chief of the music division, administering a fund which is the gift of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge.

Traditional Steps

The choreography of this work, by specific note of the composer, must be based on the traditional steps of the "classic" ballet. And nobody who saw the production could deny the correctness of Stravinsky's scheme. But the subject of the dramatic piece is Greek, and should be suited precisely to the methods which Miss Duncan averred were classic in the true meaning.

Mr. Bolm, talking with me here a week after the Washington festival, maintained that the dancing is as classic as it is "classic." It is as much Greek, in other words, as it is Italian. The ancient Greek teachers of the dance, according to him, knew as much as the eighteenth century Italian ballet masters. They could achieve with their barefoot formulas something corresponding so near to the balance on the toe that there is nothing, practically, to dispute about the dance, as I understood his comment, has its times of attaining expressive Greek perfection; and its times, again, of degenerating to cold acrobatic formalism. So you may notice the word "classic" in quotation marks, or you may free it of them, as you put on or take off the ballet slipper; but the dance is one

part explanation. "Radio? All I make out of it is hideous noise," I recall him as replying to one of the group that quizzed him. In a rashly good-humored way, Sir Thomas gave everyone to understand that the art of music in its highest, noblest, purest manifestations. When the hour struck for his going on the platform of Carnegie Hall to direct a performance of the old Philharmonic, he had the audience, yes, the town, and I have no doubt the continent, to the last purchaser of a loud-speaker, with him. He could hardly have failed if he had tried.

Prize Contest Next Year

One year it is commissioned music and another a prize contest, in the order of Library Festival affairs. Which is the better? And has either mode of encouragement to composers ever brought out anything of surpassing merit? Stravinsky in "Apollo Musagetses" had the pantomime, in which he has formerly proved himself a master, for one part of his means, and a chamber-music ensemble of instruments, in which he has never hitherto impressively succeeded, to another part. Let performance of the piece in a theater determine the worth of his effort.

Next year, someone will be represented by a quintet for wind instrument (flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon and French horn) or for piano and four wind instruments; the person who can win the most votes of the music division's judges. The first of the two combinations strikes me as a challenge to composers of modern tendencies; the second, to those of conservative inclinations.

Question for committees managing chamber music meetings: Shall an orchestral leader of first-rate reputation be engaged to assist where direction is needed, or shall some distinguished instrumentalist, a person who is himself an ensemble performer, be assigned to baton duty? Both types of men have been tried at Washington. One year, it was Frederick Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra; this year, it was Hans Kindler, the violinist. You have to decide whether you like special skill, or whether, instead, you will take abounding enthusiasm. For my own part, I am scarcely convinced of the appropriateness of a conductor of any sort in chamber music; and I entertain serious doubts whether, anyway, the idea of a chamber orchestra is artistically valid. When a combination of players becomes so large as to require a stick-man, it has gone beyond the chamber music definition. Oftentimes, a chamber orchestra discloses the sonority of a grand orchestra, so tend a few instruments to assert, and so operate many to suppress, noise.

The Philharmonic-Symphony

Thought of orchestras brings up things happening here at the present moment—the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York at last acknowledging its name and publishing itself a body of 110 players, giving a double series of concerts in a season of 28 weeks. Only four conductors are announced: two regulars, Arturo Toscanini and Willem Mengelberg; and two "guests," Walter Damrosch and Sir Thomas Beecham. Of course there are likely to be more "guests"; for the notion of visiting conductors seems quite to have taken possession of the American listener. But it is interesting that Beecham is named in the first announcement. Beecham made such a success at the time of his brief call last winter that he can be barked as an attraction to next year's subscribers.

How in the world did Beecham do it? Possibly his extraordinary frankness with the men and women of the press the day of his landing is a

part explanation. "Radio? All I make out of it is hideous noise," I recall him as replying to one of the group that quizzed him. In a rashly good-humored way, Sir Thomas gave everyone to understand that the art of music in its highest, noblest, purest manifestations. When the hour struck for his going on the platform of Carnegie Hall to direct a performance of the old Philharmonic, he had the audience, yes, the town, and I have no doubt the continent, to the last purchaser of a loud-speaker, with him. He could hardly have failed if he had tried.



ERNST KRENEK

The Westmorland Festival

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Kendal, Westmorland, Eng.

THE thirtieth biennial Mary Wakefield Westmorland Festival was held at Kendal from April 12 to April 20. This year a fourth day was added for the benefit of small village, choir or new choir, with simpler music. The response quite justified the innovation.

Another development of this year has been the establishment of a Sight-Singing Circulating Library, by means of which sight-singing tests have been sent out weekly to the various choirs. The adjudicator in the sight-singing competitions, in commenting on the great improvement in the standard of the choral sight-singing since last festival, attributed it in part to the opportunity this library has given the choirs.

This year the festival was fortunate to have once again the City of Birmingham Orchestra with Adrian Boult conducting; and as soloists, Myra Hess, Dora Labette, Keith Faulkner and Stuart Wilson. W. G. Whitaker acted as judge for the

competitions, and George Rathbone judged the sight-singing.

Tuesday, April 17, was Children's Day. The morning was devoted to the children's competitions, and the afternoon to the children's concert. Five hundred children took part in the chorus conducted by Miss Willow Wakefield, and sang Scottish, Welsh, Irish and English national songs. In their turn, the children were entertained by Jean Sterling McKinley's folk songs in character and harp solos by Sidonie Gossens. The choir which had won in the morning competitions also sang their test pieces.

The competitions for adult choirs, trios and quartets occupied Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings, and the afternoons were given to rehearsals for the evening concerts. These rehearsals are a feature of the Westmorland Festival work. The excellent standard reached by the combined choirs proved the faithful work of the previous winter. Each village choir obtains its copies of the festival music many months before and works at it under its own conductor's interpretation of the music, in preparation for the few large group rehearsals held by the conductor himself. One appreciates the enthusiasm that prompts this work when one realizes that from the conductor's standpoint the work of these workers is a professional musician, and that all this study is accomplished after working hours.

This preparation leads up to the group rehearsals and the climax of the festival, which is the evening concert. The festival closed with a concert of the combined choirs, first at the afternoon rehearsal and then at the evening performance. When one knows that the three evening concert choruses were composed of different choirs, each evening (230 voices from the new small choirs, and about 330 voices each of the formed choirs), one realizes how widely the festival must affect the life of the country.

The works by these combined choirs this year included two Bach cantatas, women's part songs by Brahms, Stanford's Cavalier Songs, and Part I of Haydn's "Creation." The festival closed with a concert of the combined choirs, first at the afternoon rehearsal and then at the evening performance. When one knows that the three evening concert choruses were composed of different choirs, each evening (230 voices from the new small choirs, and about 330 voices each of the formed choirs), one realizes how widely the festival must affect the life of the country.

As this is the Opera's tenth anniversary year, a specially strong cast, including three sopranos, has been selected. The cast is supported by a chorus of nearly 100 young voices, trained in the school maintained by the Opera—and an orchestra of symphonic proportions. The mise en scene, it is expected, will be more elaborate than ever before. That St. Louis is very interested in the Opera is shown by the fact that she has reserved for the season amounting already to considerably more than \$100,000.

In the person of Leon Rosebrook, the new music director, the Opera has secured the services of a distinguished specialist in le genre comique, although he has given authoritative presentations of the grand opera repertory. Mr. Rosebrook has deliberately sought experience in all phases of musical leadership, from the varied vaudeville to seasons of opera stock; this experience has given him an authority in the art of staging productions that has made him valuable to Ziegfeld and the Shuberts, and finally the logical music director of the St. Louis Municipal Opera.

The mounting of the opera is in the hands of Alonzo Price, another specialist, who has been in the employ of Henry W. Savage and Arthur Hammerstein, and has staged works for them both in America and in Europe.

The repertory for this season is composed, for the most part, of modern works, which are to be given through a season of 12 weeks, beginning June 4. Following is the complete repertory for the season: "Princess Flavia," "The Merry Widow," "The Vagabond King," "No, No, Nanette," "Rose Marie," "The Student Prince," "The Lady in Ermine," "The Song of the Flame," "Countess Maritza," "The Love Song," "Mary" and "Aida."

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Opera in the Making

By PAUL BECHERT

VIENNA

AFTER many years of no interest to the present generation of wide-awake composers. This sleeping beauty dwelt in a garden of flowers no longer fragrant. The beasts that guarded the entrance were the dragons of Wagnerian mythology, with swans, doves and forest birds. But no human being seemed attracted by such obsolete charms. Now and then a bold prince, in the shape of a composer, approached the magic forest. But none succeeded, it seemed, in penetrating the thicket of operatic formulas, of antiquated superstitions.

Many were the warriors who failed. Erich Korngold, alternately attired in Renaissance dress or in a Biedermeier suit, ventured twice or thrice. Richard Strauss, in symbol-laden fairy-tale habit and later in twentieth century street attire, tried and failed. Italians in "veristic" Neapolitan costume were no more successful. And then came Ernst Krenek's merry "Jonny," in a becoming motorist's dress and his motor car. He remained mounted all obstacles. His pranks seemed to please the sleeping beauty; they did not, perhaps so much produce a lasting emotion as a passing smile. The lady of mystery arose and walked among a new generation, clad, to be sure, not in her traditional fairy dress but in a smart Parisian gown.

New Activity

It is, perhaps, a mere coincidence that the last few months, following the appearance of Krenek's so-called "jazz" opera, have brought about a new activity in the operatic field. A coincidence, perhaps, but in some cases evidently a consequence. Krenek's example may not have shown a way, but it has, so to speak, opened a window from which to view a new path. There is a risk; some young composers may find some already do attempt to out-Krenek Krenek.

Already we have an opera by Kurt Weill—recently played at Leipzig and reviewed in these columns—which plucked from Krenek's opera the slight "dime novel" element and shaped it into a variety sketch with music (a clever one). Already the Cappel opera has produced a piece by a young, very promising man named Erwin Dressel under the title of "Poor Columbus," which parodies the discovery of America and satirizes the historical figure of Columbus; and in these columns—symbol of objectivity looming large in the background as a spectacular apotheosis, while the music, for its part, satirizes Mozart, Strauss and Puccini with distorted quotations from their scores. Between the two, the untimely romanticism of a composer like Erich Korngold, and the flippancy of the "super-Krenek," it is hard for the serious operatic author to wend his way.

Between the scylla of obsolete pathos and the Charybdis of revulsi-mockery, Theodor Szántó's new opera, "Typhoon," recently produced at the Volksoper of Vienna, steers its course by adopting a relative realism. Szántó's aim, to be sure, is not to depict a typhoon, but to write some time before "Jonny" began its meteoric career. Szántó, a notable pianist and pupil of Busoni, did not expect from him in either direction. He is as far removed from Busoni's ideal of the "abstract" opera, detached from theatrical effect, as he is from the feeling for

complex forms which one would presuppose in a famous Liszt player.

A fruit of Busoni's teaching is seen perhaps in the earnestness with which he approaches the "ethnographical" side of his subject. Menyherth Lengyel's melodramatic play of the same title would seem a most suitable operatic subject—in the old operatic sense—at first sight: visions appear before us of kimono and cherry blossoms, and of a Japan which is Puccini's more than that of the twentieth century.

Szántó, however, felt himself attracted more by the latter aspect. The romantic side of the play interested him no more than romanticism does this generation of composers. Szántó emphasizes atmosphere less than realism, lyricism less than declamation, and melody less than melodrama. Puccinian reminiscences, so near at hand, he avoids, even at the cost of eliminating sustained melody and of effusion. His score illustrates the stage events with a vivid, bizarrely scored melismatic background, with music of the "mosaic" type and "pointillistic" character. For the decisive dramatic situations, Szántó relies not on music that expresses emotion, but on spoken dialogue. He remains a composer of taste and sensibility; but it takes more than that—genius—to carry conviction with long stretches of obstinate rhythms on the same, unchanging interval. And nothing short of a genius is what opera needs to regain its place in the contemporary musical scene.

Szántó, though a Hungarian musician resident in Paris, is a composer of German orientation. What Italy has to offer in the field of modern opera is still an undecided question. The majority of the Italian operatic authors of our day walk in Puccini's footsteps, aside from a few who still cling to the "verismo" in its crudest form.

Hope in Italy

Those who adopt Puccini as their exemplar unfortunately adhere to the Puccini of "La Bohème" and "Butterfly," if not—what is worse—to Puccini of "La Tosca." All too few, alas! have allowed themselves to be inspired by that brilliant masterpiece of Italy's twentieth-century opera buffa, "Gianni Schicchi." Italy, if any country, would seem destined to give us what the operatic stage longs for: the modern type of opera-comique. Ernanno Wolf-Ferrari, half Italian and half Teutonic by birth, has attempted and all but solved the task with his delightful "Donne Curieuse," but that was intrinsically music of the nineteenth century, and could not profit from the new orchestral resources that Strauss, and Stravinsky, have opened up for their younger colleagues. Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco's "Mandrakola" (which I do not know) is described as an attempt, promising but not fully realized, in the direction of the new "opera buffa."

With Russia as its great and newly discovered example, many we anticipate from the young Italian "revivalists" something like a renaissance of the opera-comique, with its Latin lightness and grace? For the moment, we see what the best of Italy's young modernists attached to absolute music. And what occasional examples of romantic Italian opera reach us from time to time—like the Volksoper's recent premiere of Vittorio Gnecco's "La Roverella"—is distinctly misleading and might better be kept at home. This "Rose Queen" is a belated sequel of "verismo," and moreover 20 years old. Even stronger works might not pass the ordeal of a premiere two decades after their writing.

New Operas in Germany

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

BERLIN

THE tremendous activity which is displayed in the field of opera in Germany, provincial towns as well as in the capital, leads to satisfactory results. But even so, there is generally some point or other to arouse interest. This was the case when "Beatrice," by Ignatz Lillien, had its first performance in the Hanover Opera House, Lillien, new to Germany, lives in the little Dutch town of Delft. The libretto is reminiscent of the famous "Miracle" produced by Max Reinhardt in London, at the Salzburg Festival and in America.

Can we really believe that the composer was, as he says, moved to tears by this piece, which is not quite the same as Reinhardt's, but a drama written by the Flemish poet, Hermann Teirlinck, whose endeavor was to employ the whole apparatus of operatic expression afforded by the present state of music. He even forgot to be original. He took the good and also the bad where he found it.

Broad Melodic Phrases

Lillien seems to attach particular value to broad melodic phrases. This would not be bad, but unhappily, this important part of his music has been borrowed from everywhere. You cannot even say, it is a Puccinian melody that tickles your ear, and Lillien even tries to be more emotional than Puccini. He also emphasizes color, but he gives us nothing that today is uncommon. Notwithstanding, there were those in the Hanover Opera House who were moved by Lillien's music. From which it may be gathered how great the distance is between the average operagoer and the critical observer, who traces all that seems new to its source and is even able to control his emotions, or indifference.

Lillien's opera makes severe demands upon the stage manager. The contrast of the convent and the fair, where the poor nun lives her adventures on the stage, must have been a great temptation to an artist who delights in brilliant coloristic effects. Karl Dannemann, a pupil of the famous painter Seiwert, did not resist this temptation. His stage proved no less pretty than Lillien's. The singers, on the whole, did not do very well. Kapellmeister Rudolf Kraselt did his best to conceal the weakness and the technical shortcomings of the score. Lillien and the poet Teirlinck ought to be fully satisfied with their success.

Grosz's Pantomime

A new ballet pantomime, the details of which were invented by the Hungarian Béla Balázs, who had already supplied Béla Bartók with some pantomime scenarios, was also given at Hanover, the composer being Wilhelm Grosz, an Austrian living in Berlin. It is, on the whole, an apotheosis of jazz, which may be excused, if we look at the date of this

ballet, for in 1920 jazz had decidedly more chances of being received in the temple of art than it has now.

Anyhow, it cannot be denied that among the artistic exploiters of jazz in Germany Wilhelm Grosz is certainly the cleverest. He is really inventive in this form of composition, which he treats with more wit and craftsmanship than is generally expended on it. The origin of this ballet pantomime may be traced back to Darius Milhaud's "Le bouc sur le toit." The most striking example of dancing was given by Harold Kreutzberg. This young man is certainly the only dancer of genius living in Germany. He gave a piece of grotesque dancing that was quite in accordance with the tempo of Grosz's music. The composer himself conducted the jazz band on the stage. The public received the pantomime with enthusiasm.

Korngold's "Miracle of Hellene"

It is always interesting to observe how differently the same opera is received by different publics. Erich Wolfgang Korngold's most recent work had its first performance in Hamburg, where the public received it with the greatest enthusiasm, so that it found its steady place in the repertoire. But on its way to Berlin it lost something of its drawing power. Though Bruno Walter conducted it, it proved half a failure. The composer was in despair, because in Vienna as well as in Hamburg the performance had taken place under the happiest circumstances.

In Berlin the staging was decidedly modern, which did not in the least agree with the style of Korngold's music, for far from being an up-to-date musician the still youthful composer summarizes, so to speak, the results of the musical romantic drama. You will never find him under the spell of atavistic whims, which he is well, but rather in the company of opera composers like Puccini and Richard Strauss, whose "Elektra" seems to have impressed him very much. Though evidently Korngold is one of the best composers of today able to write an opera in the strict sense of the word, he is, on the other hand, a little too prodigal in operatic effects. In other words, he lacks taste. Of course, compared with the opera "Beatrice," of which we spoke above, "Hellene" is a master work. Grete Sticksel sang the part of Hellene. She mastered it vocally but not dramatically. Her delicate singing, however—the more surprising because just previously she had disappointed her public as the Countess in "Le Nozze di Figaro"—threw some light on the scenes of the first act, but was not quite what was required in other sections of the opera.

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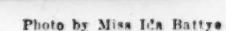
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untinople! The King kept his
 rounds at Greenwich, near by, and
 their barking gave their name to the
 sounds, hazards one. "Nonsense!" says
 another. "It was ducks, not dogs."
 Isle of Ducks, it should be.
 "Ducks!" cries a third; "It is Isle of
 Ducks." And Isle of Ducks it is in-
 ded, today, for they cover the is-
 lands almost over. The great ships,
 the world's travelers, lie there in a
 fair harbor, till the sea calls them
 at again.

Poet's

You send me snow-white pans
 But where's the poet's ink?

—LEONIDAS OF ALEXANDRIA. Translated

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multitude! The King kept his
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 at again.

Poet's

You send me snow-white pans
 But where's the poet's ink?

—LEONIDAS OF ALEXANDRIA. Translated

You send me snow-white paper, perfect pens,
But where's the poet's ink? Next time have sense!

—LEONIDAS OF ALEXANDRIA. Translated in "Others Abide" by HUMBERT

It had designs of tulips,
Gay daffodils between,
Bright bluets, pale narcissi,
And waxen hyacinths' sheen.

I felt so like a Persian
With rug outspread for prayer,
I breathed a hymn devoutly
For those spring flowers there.

And woof of blossoms spun.
It had designs of tulips,
Gay daffodils between,
Bright bluets, pale narcissi,
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I felt so like a Persian
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

WINDSOR WINS CANADA TITLE

Collegiate Alumni Basketball Team Defeats British Columbia in Final

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WINDSOR, Ont.—After seeing the West triumph over the East in the major sport of winter—hockey—for teams from western Canada had captured both senior and junior honors in this respect, the championship of basketball in Canada for 1928 has passed into the hands of the Windsor Collegiate Alumni squad. The new champions taking the two-game series of the Dominion finals by an aggregate score of 64 to 48, and turning back defeated the University of British Columbia five from Vancouver who had been declared champions of the West when they defeated the Winnipeg Toller in a one lovely point. Windsor won both games, the second handsily.

Of the two games between the Windsor and British Columbia teams the first was the better exhibition, and the second was a more tussle. Windsor was hard-pun to win; but after seeing the coast athletes pile up an impressive score in the initial half, the home team rallied during the final 15 minutes of play to overcome an eight-point lead and walk off the floor with a six-point margin, the results showing 29 to 23. The final fixture produced a 35-to-23 win for Windsor, the University team seeming unable to cope with the strong driving attack of the champions who were brilliant in both individual and team play.

Westerners Take Lead

During the first 20 minutes of play in the opening clash, the perfect passing game of the westerners had the alumni quivering completely at sea, and the home fans saw their favorites trailing to open the closing half at 17 to 7. The varsity team, however, and expertly combining in their style of game, but they could not halt the winning border machine which slowly but surely turned the tide in its favor. The shooting and rallying propensities of Frank Dowd, star forward of Windsor, and the defensive play of Don King of the winners contributed much to their cause, while the tactics of flashy Walter Mayers of the invaders, who was the outstanding feature of the losing club's performance, proved simply ran riot to lead his team to victory in the last few minutes of play, sinking four baskets in quick succession.

The second and final encounter was good basketball, though favoring the Bordeners by a run of 10 to 10. The spectacular play of the winners was very marked, and the hero of the evening was the left-center Edwards of Windsor, who by a 13-point contribution, atoning to a great extent for his disappointing display of the night before. He was instrumental in securing his team back into the play when apparently losing its lead.

Just as in the first game the Students were exceptionally strong in the second and at half-time were leading 18 to 16, leaving the Alumni only a four-point lead on the board. But the inveterate team was routed in the second period, the winners running up 19 points to the former's 15. It was an overwhelming victory.

Close checking was the order of the game, the stars of the first contest being watched well. W. Mayers was again the most aggressive member of the collection, making seven points and tying Butler a teammate. The latter was banished early in the second half, which fact greatly weakened the coast squad. This very factor hurt their chances in the initial game as well, which proved that Windsor was the team which seemed more able to keep down their personal fouls.

But even with the regulars in the lineup, the B. C. team was collapsing before the terrific attack of the champions, who displayed remarkable recuperative powers and stamina. The Montreal Cup, emblematic of the Dominion of Canada men's senior amateur basketball championship, was won by the winners led by the scoring for the series, with 18, closely followed by Mayers of B. C. who made 17 points. The latter was the victor was the fact that they had defeated the Toller's conquerors, especially after considering that it was the Toller who presented the winners from taking the Canadian championship in 1927, keeping the Alumni team out by exactly 2 points.

Vardon and Ray to Play in U. S. Open Golf

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
New York.
HARRY VARDON and Edward Ray, veteran British golf stars, have filed their entries for the 1928 United States open championship.

Four other Britons—Archie E. W. Compston, George Duncan, Aubrey Bloomer, and Abe Mitchell—are expected to enter and seek "revenge" for Walter C. Hagen's victory in the British open at Sandwich, Friday.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Team	W	L	P.C.
Birmingham	22	8	.733
Mobile	17	12	.586
New Orleans	16	13	.556
Nashville	14	15	.483
Little Rock	11	18	.379
Birmingham	9	20	.310

RESULTS FRIDAY

Birmingham 2, Chattanooga 1.
Mobile 2, Memphis 1.
New Orleans 7, Little Rock 6.
Nashville 8, Atlanta 2.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Team	W	L	P.C.
Bowdoin 3, Maine 2	1	0	1.000
Wesleyan 4, Dartmouth 2	1	0	1.000
Yale 5, Cornell 3	1	0	1.000
Colgate 1, Middlebury 1	0	1	.000
St. John's 10, Uxale 6	1	0	1.000
Missouri 12, Kansas 0	1	0	1.000
Marshall 8, Iowa 1	1	0	1.000
St. Mary's 6, River Falls 2	1	0	1.000
Notre Dame 7, Coe 2	1	0	1.000
St. North 6, Monmouth 3	1	0	1.000
Niagara 6, Clarkson 1	1	0	1.000
Washington & Lee 4, Virginia P. I. 1	1	0	1.000
Drexel 10, Juniata 4	1	0	1.000

SINGLES ARE DIVIDED

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—Portugal and New Zealand each won a singles match today in the second round play in the European zone Davis Cup eliminations. Edward Anderson of New Zealand defeated Pico Coelho, Portugal, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2. Jose Verda, Portugal, defeated Young, New Zealand, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Williams 6, Wesleyan 3.
Boston 8, Middlebury 3.
Pennsylvania 6, Villanova 0.

Barnes Broke Record With Emergency Pole

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Los Angeles
IN SETTING a new world's record pole vault mark of 14ft. 1 1/2 in., Lee O. Barnes used a bamboo stick 2 1/2 inches shorter than the height he attained.

The University of Southern California track captain said he cracked his favorite pole, one 14ft. 1 1/2 in. in length, shortly before he broke Edwin V. Carr's 14ft. 1 in. record. Instead of taking a longer pole to go after the mark, he resorted to a 13ft. 1 1/2 in. stick that he has packed along all season to use in case of emergency.

Barnes' vaulting form is a bit peculiar in that he holds the pole about two feet below the height he expects to clear. He heaves that 15-foot pole and other long sticks mean just so much extra weight to carry in running up to the bar. Part of the secret of Barnes' success lies in the speed with which he approaches the standards and crossbars, and Dean B. Cromwell, his coach, says that his speed is considerably aided by the use of a comparatively short and light pole.

ILLINOIS AFTER OUTDOOR TITLE

Best Track Team in Recent Years Aiming for I. C. A. A. Championship

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
URBANA, Ill.—Hope of winning the outdoor championship, as it did the indoor title, is entertained by the track and field team of University of Illinois in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association campaign. Coach Harry L. Gill, with strength mainly in the distance runs and field events, appears to have the best team of the season.

Coach Gill's team outdoors carried off the indoor title at the Drake University relay games and defeated University of Notre Dame in a dual meet. The University of Southern California was the runner-up in the indoor title in Los Angeles by a 64 to 62 score.

The two-mile run David Abbott '28 and Capt. D. W. Fairlie '28 are two of the best distance runners developed at Illinois in recent years. Abbott is a member of the team in the meet with Notre Dame, and later broke the Cartier field record at the University of California meet. Fairlie is also an anchor on the indoor four-mile relay team.

Three Good Milers

Joseph Novak '28, F. B. Stine '29, and E. J. McElwee '28 are three milers who have pushed opponents in all their races and who made up the other part of the four-mile relay team. Stine and McElwee are holders of the "Big Ten" title for this distance and Novak won the indoor race at Iowa City in February.

Close Checking Prevails

Close checking was the order of the game, the stars of the first contest being watched well. W. Mayers was again the most aggressive member of the collection, making seven points and tying Butler a teammate. The latter was banished early in the second half, which fact greatly weakened the coast squad. This very factor hurt their chances in the initial game as well, which proved that Windsor was the team which seemed more able to keep down their personal fouls.

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Boston 8, Middlebury 3.
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YANKEES DEFEAT CLEVELAND AGAIN

Athletics Also Win and "Big Two" Draw Farther Away From Rest of Field

NEW YORK (AP)—Even though Pittsburgh had a poor week against the New York Giants, neither the club nor the individual batters lost in the averages, according to figures made public by National League baseball officials today. George F. Grantham continues to lead the regulars in batting with a mark of .455, while the Reds are second with .370. Pittsburgh as a club are hitting for 325, or 34 points more than the second-place Cardinals. The averages include games Wednesday.

Pittsburgh, however, ranks well down in the club fielding table, which is topped by the Cubs with .950 and the Reds are second with .970. Pittsburgh has one of the three National League pitchers who are yet undefeated—Carmen P. Hill who has won 20, as has Flint Rhem of St. Louis. But both of these boxmen concede a point to John F. Blake of the Cubs, who has won three games without a defeat.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	P.C.
New York	17	10	.622
Philadelphia	16	11	.593
Cleveland	16	10	.615
St. Louis	15	11	.577
Detroit	12	17	.414
Washington	9	19	.319
Boston	8	20	.286
Chicago	8	18	.308

RESULTS FRIDAY

Boston 4, Chicago 3.
Detroit 10, Cleveland 0 (10 innings).
Philadelphia 11, St. Louis 5.
Washington 9, Detroit 2.

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Boston.
Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.

The "Big Two," New York and Philadelphia, continued their rapid pace in the American League, Friday, winning again against the other two first division teams, St. Louis and Cleveland, to draw away from them by another full game. In the loss Columbia the Yankees and Athletics still maintain the same number of defeats at five. But the Yankees have won 17 to Philadelphia's 12. The only change in the actual standing of the league was the moving up of Boston from last to seventh to displace Chicago for the time being.

New York's victory over Cleveland, 7 to 6, was a real ball game, and it took the Yankees 10 innings to win. George's home run with three on bases in the sixth inning gave the league leaders a four-run lead which looked like a sure thing in the seventh. But one run in the seventh and one in the eighth gave the Indians a one-run lead which the Yankees tied up in the ninth. In the first half of the tenth, Cleveland had three men on bases with one out, but could not score. While, who shut out the Yankees two days ago, was rushed in as reliever pitcher for Shaute in the ninth. But the Yankees scored on him twice, once in the ninth and again in the tenth when they won the game. The Indians' second run in the seventh inning was a home run by Luke Sewell, and in the eighth inning the recruit out of the field of the Indians, brought in two ahead of him on a home run. Gehrig, with a home run and two doubles, led the Yankees at bat, while Jamie Schulte made the most hits for Cleveland, with three singles.

Philadelphia maintained the Yankees' pace by defeating St. Louis in another hard-hitting game 11 to 3. It was the sixth straight victory for the Athletics and their third straight over St. Louis, giving them a clean sweep of the series. Walberg was credited with the fourth victory of the season, although this time he was hit hard. Home runs by Bishop, Cochran, Schulte and Kress featured the game. Walberg pitched a double and a triple. Gray, former Athletic, made one of his few poor starts of the year, and was hit for six runs in the second inning when the winners scored six runs.

Washington's offensive came to the front, Friday, and the Senators defeated the Yankees 9 to 5, breaking their losing run of four straight. Hayes, shortstop, was the only Senator to go to the plate in the eighth. Hayes, who has safely three times since, Jones veteran pitcher, was credited with the victory.

In Boston, Todd's home run with a man on base in the fifth inning clinched the victory for the Red Sox over Chicago, 4 to 3, which ended the local team's move to move to Illinois and Mississippi. River, or place in the league for the second time in three days. Adkins, recruit pitcher, worked for Chicago and Ruppert, Chicago first baseman, was hit for three runs in the eighth by the Red Sox.

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AT WASHINGTON

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Washington	9	19	.319
Boston	8	20	.286
Chicago	8	18	.308

AT BOSTON

Team	W	L	P.C.
Boston	8	20	.286
Chicago	8	18	.308

AT CLEVELAND

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AT DETROIT

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Detroit	12	17	.414
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AT PITTSBURGH

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AT CINCINNATI

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AT PITTSBURGH

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Washington	9	19	.3

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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Spring Delayed

In order to prevent his fruit trees from budding too soon, with the possibility of their being nipped by a late frost, an Oklahoma orchardist delayed spring artificially by packing ice around the base of each tree.

Publishers' Syndicate: Where there's plenty of parking space, nobody wants it; and ideas seem to feel that way, too.

Beren

Of the 2500 students in Berea College, Kentucky, only 20 have parents who pay more than \$100 a year in taxes. The students live an average of 8½ miles from any village.

Council Bluffs Nonpareils: "Politics no longer is a matter of dollars and cents," an idealist the orator shouted. "We'll agree on the cents."



PROFITABLE
The inventor of the safety pin realized \$2,000,000 from his idea.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: If rubber work is to be done, get only a cent a day, the fellow who fixes the blowout in your tire in this country brings the average up.

Star-gazer
The fish known as "stargazer" is equipped with eyes on the top of its head.

Detroit News: If the naval officer who has been assigned to teach Lindbergh navigation will be attentive and not try to do all the talking, he should learn something.

First English Story
Malory's "Morte d'Arthur," printed in 1477, is believed to be the first story published in the English language in book form.

Weston (Ore.) Leader: For friendly relations with Mexico today, let us give thanks to Morrow.

Cost of Government
The cost of government, per capita, according to a comparison published in 1922, was: Italy \$11, Japan \$13, United States \$8, France \$42, England \$95.

Boston Transcript: Newfoundland has a problem of its own. It is considering whether or not it would be cheaper to move its railroad or to remove the snow-drifts from the tracks in their present location.

Sao Paulo
Sao Paulo, Brazil, has grown from 60,000 to approximately 1,000,000 population in 30 years.

The Monitor Reader

1. What state is 100 times larger than Rhode Island, but has only one-tenth the latter's population?—*Odds and Ends*..... 10
2. How may unusual dishes be prepared from asparagus?—*Household Page*..... 10
3. What is the difference between truth and veracity?—*Word a Day*..... 10
4. What new plan of political campaign is reported from the Hoover camp?—*Editorial Note*..... 10
5. What 10 women are held in highest esteem by the French?—*World's Great Capitals*..... 10
6. What, according to Mr. Bush, distinguishes a man in business?—*Sayings*..... 10
7. How is Colorado paying tribute to Colonel Lindbergh and his mother?—*Magazine Feature*..... 10
8. Who was the "forerunner of our modern young authors who are fond of using strange metaphors"?—*Home Forum*..... 10
9. What is the "London International Assembly"?—*Educational Page*..... 10
10. Who, by general consent, is considered America's outstanding dramatist?—*Editorial*..... 10

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

A Word a Day

Defense

To strike and ward off blows is the meaning of the Latin *defendere*, root of the word. The one who does the protecting is the defense as well as the defender.

The earliest use of the word was in reference to fortifications, for a city that was fenced in, or walled by fortifications, was considered as well protected as possible. So, defense stands for protection, a safeguard against attack, either tangible or intangible.

In legal parlance, a defense is the vindication or denial put forth by the one prosecuted in an attempt to free himself from blame. In general, any process of justification may be called a defense; it is an attempt to repel danger.

A defense, which is a physical protection, is a bulwark, a security against an enemy, and may be needed by both weak and strong.

The spelling defense, as from the Latin *defensio*, is most often used, especially in America. (Defense is preferred in England.) The second syllable is accented, defense.

Sound the first *e* as in create, second *e* as in end.

"He is my defense."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say

Dr. Frank Crane: "The trouble is that we consider happiness as some goal to be gained, but happiness lies in the progress toward the goal, not the gaining of it."

Arthur Ponsonby: "I am very tolerant of other people's accents provided they do not mine. In speech mining is the only unforgivable sin."

Hugh Elmer Brown: "Persons used to shun the church because of its stern discipline. Now they neglect it because of its soft requirements."

Eugene Wengert: "Newspapers would benefit, as would the public, if they all discontinued publication of all news of crime."

Ernest C. Wilson: "Our thoughts should be not that we must work or starve, but that we must be about the Father's business."

J. L. Garvin: "Religious forces of all kinds are more actively powerful in America than in European countries."

Miss Anne Kell: "Money will buy a mighty good dog but it won't buy the wag of its tail."

A Thought for Today

THINE is the kingdom in which we work, and the power through which we work, and the glory for which we work.—ANON.

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

Tabby and Tommy Introduce Bluebonnets

MRS. TABITHA CATT and her little kitten, Thomas Catt, had a distinguished guest at their house. His name was Prof. Percival Persian and he was a fine artist from Kitchatka-in-the-Catskills.

Now Prof. Percival Persian had never seen any Texas wild flowers and when Tommy came home one afternoon from a hike and exclaimed, "The bluebonnets are in bloom!" he asked all sorts of questions.

"No, they are not the color of violets, nor of larkspur, nor forget-me-nots," they are the color of a Texas sky.

Suppose we take you to see a whole field of bluebonnets tomorrow?" suggested Mrs. Catt to Prof. Percival Persian.

Now Mrs. Tabitha Catt was a large yellow cat with four white paws, a white vest and white whiskers, and her little kitten was a little yellow cat with white whiskers, a white vest and four white paws. Prof. Percival Persian was quite an artistic looking fellow and very dignified with long white hair and turned up whiskers. He wore a swallow-tailed coat and carried kid gloves and a cane when he walked down the boulevard with Mrs. Catt and Tommy.

Tommy had seen bluebonnets carpet the fields and prairies in a beautiful shade of vivid blue every spring of his life so he answered all the questions.

"Yes, bluebonnets are the shape of little bonnets and they have a fleck of red in each flower."

"Yes, they grow on little stalks several inches high and those at the end of the stalk are paler than the first ones that bloom. They have green leaves with five points that make a star."

"No, they are not the color of violets, nor of larkspur, nor forget-me-nots," they are the color of a Texas sky.

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Tommy thought it would be

Funny to see Prof. Percival Persian walking through the woods and fields in a swallow-tailed coat, but when the professor was ready for the trip, he appeared in a yellow smock and purple trousers, carrying his easel and two folding camp stools.

Tommy wished that his friend, Bob Angora, were there to giggle with him, but Prof. Percival Persian winked at him and slipped a quarter into his pocket, so Tommy changed his mind about the professor and thought him a very jolly fellow to take on a hike.

After quite a ramble they came upon a field that was a dazle of blue in the sunshine. Prof. Percival Persian thought he had never seen

anything so lovely in his whole life. He unfolded a little stool for Mrs. Catt and she sat down under a big mesquite tree and got out her knitting. The professor said he would cross the field and paint it from the other side, so Tommy lay down in the grass on his stomach and read his new book, "The Kitten Scouts," aloud to his mother.

Before sundown, Prof. Percival Persian came back with a lovely painting—a sunny field of bluebonnets blurring into the distance and a group of mesquite trees at one side with their frail leaves flecking the ground with shadow lace. And what do you think? Beneath the largest tree there sat Mrs. Catt knitting an afghan for Grandma Allie Catt, while Tommy lay in the grass with his heels in the air reading his book!

Mrs. Catt was so pleased that she smiled all the way home and made kitty-cornered pies and catnip dumplings for supper.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This afternoon I was invited to another concert at Joan's house and was given a "box seat" or something like that.

And as usual, Joan began by taking one of her dolls in her lap and making it do most of the playing.

But I heard only a little of it because my box seat was so comfortable that before I hardly knew it I was sound asleep.

And the next thing I knew the music had stopped and Joan was looking at me and saying, "For goodness sake!"

And then she proceeded to tell me what a fine audience I made and after that I didn't feel a bit sleepy!

In Lighter Vein

Proprietary Interest

"I know why we shouldn't despise our enemies," said little Mary. "All right," said the teacher, "tell us."

"Well, we ought to like what we've made."

Is This True, Private?

General: "Look here, my man, why don't you be careful?"

Army Clerk: "What is wrong, sir?"

General: "Why, instead of addressing this letter to the 'Intelligence Officer' you have addressed it to the 'Intelligent Officer.' You should know there is no such person in the army."

—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Nothing Else

Friend: "What do you get on your radio?"

Purchaser of Poor Set: "Well, I noticed a spider-web last night."



Mistress: "Er—Perkins—can you—er—run a lawn mower?"

The New Chauffeur: "I fear not, madam. My mechanical education has been strictly limited to motorcars, submarines and airplanes!"

Rah, Rah!

Sweet City Thing: "Why do those pigs have rings in their noses?"

Farmer: "To keep them from rooting."

Sweet City Thing: "Then that big pig without a ring must be the cheer leader."—*Detroit News*.

Playgrounds

Reporter: "Is it true that our city is to have larger playgrounds for the children?"

The Mayor: "Yes, we're going to widen the streets."

The Latest Way

"Aren't you happy, now that the furniture people are willing to let you pay for the furniture by installments?"

"I should be if they'd let me pay the installments by installments."—*London Evening News*.

"I should be if they'd let me pay the installments by installments."—*London Evening News*.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Power of Public Diplomacy

THE world is today witnessing an invaluable experiment in public diplomacy. It is an experiment dealing with the common enemy of all nations, war, and its outgrowth—an experiment which may add to the framework of international law a peace-preserving treaty of great effect.

Those who have followed the crisscrossed thread of negotiation which has marked the development of the Briand-Kellogg project for the renunciation of war have seen this project pursue its course from a casual newspaper interview until now the text of the treaty itself has been placed formally before the governments of Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Japan, France, and the United States.

Introduced in the public press, made imperative by public discussion, and advanced through the channels of public negotiation, the treaty even in its present status ably supports the claims of open diplomacy. Its rapid progress from a newspaper statement by M. Briand to a multilateral treaty by Mr. Kellogg testifies to the force of spontaneous public opinion which supports it.

The extensive interchange of notes between Paris and Washington has enabled the two governments to agree upon the basic issue, namely, that the treaty should embrace all the principal nations—and the whole world if possible—instead of only France and the United States, as was first proposed. In thus extending the scope of the treaty, however, France has insisted upon qualifying its terms so that a nation's earlier treaties and its commitments under the Locarno agreement shall not be adversely affected. Having undertaken a network of pacts of mutual defense with the smaller European countries, she is quite understandably disinclined to alter them.

These reservations are not a bar to the conclusion of the treaty. Secretary Kellogg in his address to the American Society of International Law expressed the conviction that Franco-American differences of opinion can without serious difficulty be reconciled. The right of self-defense, Mr. Kellogg holds, is inherent in every sovereign nation, and he suggests that if the parties to the Locarno pact will adhere to the outlawry-of-war treaty a double security against the violation of the Locarno treaties will be attained.

The state of both official and public opinion, as reflected in the dispatches from correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor, indicates that Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and Japan all view such a treaty declaration sympathetically, the German Government having delivered its formal acceptance to Washington.

Thus far the processes of public diplomacy have proved themselves competent to carry on a negotiation which would once have been considered a secret if not surreptitious correspondence. In following day by day the debate over the Briand-Kellogg project, one present disadvantage of public diplomacy should be appreciated. The tendency is to give the greater emphasis to the points of conflict, and thus the disagreements are mirrored more prominently to the public eye than the agreements.

In the current negotiations it is to be hoped that the agreements will prevail.

Mr. Rockefeller Chooses

A SEQUEL to the investigation in Washington into the leasing of the Teapot Dome oil reserve has been written by John D. Rockefeller Jr., the chief executive and directing official of the Standard Oil Company and its subsidiaries. His particular contribution in this instance is in the form of a request to Col. Robert W. Stewart, chairman of the board of the Indiana Company, to resign his position. Mr. Rockefeller explains his action by stating it as his belief that Colonel Stewart, in his testimony before the investigating committee, convinced him and his associates that the best interests of the company would be served by Colonel Stewart's resignation.

Public interest in this incident will be divided, no doubt, between the apparent desire of the Rockefeller interests to purge their allied organizations of all influences which do not accord with their declared policies, and the ability of dominating forces in the organization to dictate the personnel of what are declared to be independent or at most only subsidiary companies. The issue which has been joined is said to mark the first test of strength, so far as the public is aware, since the so-called dissolution of the Standard Oil trust by the order of the United States Supreme Court entered in 1911.

Whatever may be the outcome of this particular test of strength, there will remain the gratifying assurance that an end has come to the theory long held by big business that its affairs were of no concern to the public. The younger Rockefeller was one of the first to indicate the abandonment of this fiction. It has been shown that no business in which it is essential that friendly contacts with the public be maintained can continue to develop and prosper unless it enjoys the confidence of those with whom it deals.

Repeated proofs have been furnished to establish the fact that this confidential relationship between big business and the public cannot exist where powerful industrial or financial interests

selfishly interfere in politics or in government. Without such interference or attempted meddling, the once dreaded trust no longer arouses the destructive animosity between employer and wage earner, or between the masses on one side and vested interests on the other.

Organizing for Trade

THE meeting in Paris of the Permanent Bureau of the International Automobile Constructors is expected to bring to the front a much better understanding than has heretofore existed among the automobile manufacturers of the world. The industry of the United States, through its able representatives, is in a position to clear away much of the misapprehension which is alleged to have existed in the thoughts of some of the European manufacturers as to the possible competition for markets. Reports which are current indicate that at the rate exports are now proceeding nearly 200,000 United States motorcars valued at \$200,000,000 will be sold in Europe during 1928, this number representing about double the number of trucks sold by United States makers last year in Europe. Foreign manufacturers are reputed to be greatly discouraged at such an outlook and are said to have been discussing plans whereby they can check the inroads made by the American car.

Among the various schemes which have been under discussion is one to organize a cartel of the European manufacturers. This is said to have originated with Dr. Ugo Nanni, head of the Isotta Fraschini Company, in Italy. Latest reports indicate, however, that Dr. Nanni has decided to abandon the plan, and it has been alleged that his decision was predicated in no small degree through the fact that United States capital had found its way into Italian plants. United States bankers are said to have advanced \$10,000,000 to the Fiat Company. What has been done in connection with the Italian automobile industry, however, is no different from what has happened in connection with other industries in Europe. United States capital has been rather freely invested in these and similar undertakings, and it is natural to expect that such investments would not have been possible had there been any serious idea of ruinously interfering with the trade in the products of United States industries.

In place of a restrictive or a protective cartel, therefore, the world is destined to see a trade organization for mutual protection. This is a situation which is the natural outcome of the diversification of investments by United States bankers. There is undoubtedly a place for all legitimate producers of automobiles, and it makes no difference what nationalities they happen to be. A removal of restrictions on markets would undoubtedly broaden the consumption of all manufacturers. The European manufacturer is welcome to adopt the American methods of production used by manufacturers of the United States, and it is not inconceivable that he could be assured of just as broad markets if trade restrictions as between the various European states were removed or reasonably modified. A thorough airing of these problems, with an effort to correct them, promises to do much for the automobile industry both in Europe and in the United States.

The Merchant Marine Bill

ENCOURAGEMENT for the shipbuilders and ship operators is seen in the Jones-White bill, recently passed by the United States House of Representatives and scheduled for consideration by the Senate at an early date. While avoiding an actual subsidy, it provides for compensatory payment for carriage of foreign mails, authorizes loans for new construction at 2½ per cent, in trust, prescribes that the ships may be taken over by the President in time of national emergency, and makes other minor provisions of a timely nature, such as that of requiring government officials to use United States ships when traveling on official business.

Perhaps the bill, as passed by the House, is not as comprehensive in scope as the shipping fraternity may have hoped for, but it is a definitely constructive forward step in the solving of the problem of the merchant marine. It affords prospective shipowners an opportunity to borrow money far below the commercial rates of interest; it holds forth the promise of an assured earning power through suitable mail contracts; it provides for a merchant marine naval reserve with payment to officers and men by the Government in addition to their regular compensation by the operators, and opens the gate to a substantial loan to the projectors of the line of four-day transatlantic ships, to whose interests it is widely intimated the provisions of the bill will be helpful. The former clause requiring unanimous decision by members of the United States Shipping Board in sales of vessels is modified to make a vote of five members all that is necessary, thus meeting an objection of the President to the former clause.

All of this augurs well for such new ship construction as the Merchant Marine Bill may stimulate. For three-quarters of a century, the United States has permitted foreign-flag ships to monopolize its ocean-borne freight and passenger business. Constructive acts such as the one which the House has just passed should tend to correct this situation.

Economics and Politics

THE Economic Consultative Committee which was established by the Council of the League will meet at Geneva on May 14. It consists of close on sixty experts representing more than twenty countries, who were selected by the Council of the League in December to meet annually and review the economic situation in Europe, thus following up the work of the International Conference. Taking the resolutions of the International Economic Conference as the basis of its work, the consultative committee will endeavor to arouse public interest and to mobilize the economic forces of Europe for a fresh effort in the direction of the removal of trade restrictions and barriers. So far the results of the economic conference of last year have proved disappointing, for beyond the removal of certain minor prohibitions as the result of the conference on import and export prohibitions and restrictions little advance has been made toward greater

freedom of trade. Europe has still several millions of unemployed, and the standard of living for its working classes is far lower than that of the United States. All that can be said is that if the Economic Conference had not taken place the situation might have been worse. But there has been so far no lowering of tariffs, although the new Franco-German commercial treaty may be taken as a hopeful sign, while at the same time certain improvement may be introduced into tariff nomenclature as the result of a conference on that question. Also, the removal of the restriction on the output of rubber is a step in the right direction.

There will be a full and frank discussion at the meeting of the committee of the economic problems which face Europe, and especially of the effect of the great international combines in the heavy industries and in silks and chemicals. It is felt that such co-operation between the industrialists of different nations may do much to mitigate the hampering effect of high tariffs, and that industry on a large scale offers the best hope for cheapening production, for this should facilitate the rationalization of industries and improved methods of distribution. Moreover, the mitigation of national rivalries by a federation of the chief industries appears to make for better relations between nations. But there are also certain dangers in such combines both for workers and consumers, and the consultative committee will try to insure that they shall not be used for selfish ends. For this purpose the committee will endeavor to collect and co-ordinate all the information which can be obtained as to output and costs of production and wages.

The intimate connection between economics and politics is now understood, and the aim of the committee is to work out a solution of the problem of placing the economic relations of Europe on such a footing that acute rivalries and jealousies in the economic sphere which have so often led to wars in the past may be eliminated. It seems a self-evident proposition that a nation cannot hope to increase its prosperity at the expense of other nations, but the world is still very far from understanding its economic interdependence.

A Musical Jubilee Reunion

SCENT of wild thyme and sound of lyre! A Massachusetts hillside is to be Parnassus again next autumn, the Berkshire Festival being announced for revival after a lapse of three seasons. In fragrant and vibrant, the muses are to return to South Mountain, in Pittsfield, to preside for a moment in the little wooden temple that was built in their honor just before the end of the war.

The Library of Congress Festival of Chamber Music having firmly established itself in succession to Berkshire, the original idea is to be celebrated by a sort of jubilee reunion. Listeners who doubted for the safety of the cause of Mozart, Beethoven and Schubert in America when the flag was first raised over the temple terrace, and artists who have wandered, like truant, for riches and fame, since the fiddles were struck up in Beethoven's E flat major quartet, opus 127, on a September afternoon ten years ago, will be reassured under the beams and rafters of the temple auditorium.

Possibly nothing outside regular concert routine will happen; nothing, perhaps, more unusual than has taken place from the day the joiner drove his last nail in the platform and the painter laid his last dab of blue gray on the sashes of the French doors, until the present. For scarcely so many scenes of an exciting description have developed in the whole course of forty festival seasons, if that is the correct number, held on South Mountain and in the Library of Congress from 1918 to 1928, as have been counted at a single meeting of the International Composers' Guild in New York. For the programs provided by Mrs. Frederick S. Coolidge, whether directly at Pittsfield, or indirectly through the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation at Washington, have obviously been intended to set a general standard rather than to urge a special cause. Classic works chosen for presentation have been such as would be appropriate with a serious audience anywhere. New works produced have been the best that composers the world over could be encouraged, on basis of prize or stipend, to write.

It is said that the harp, an instrument that gave brilliance to the festival of 1920, will be heard again at the jubilee. It is supposed that the latest Schönberg quartet, still unknown in America, rights of performance belonging to Mrs. Coolidge, will be in the schedule. In which case, something extraordinary not only may, but quite likely will, go into the festival record.

Random Ramblings

When birds in general start following the lead of a Wisconsin wren that used ninety-two separate pieces of metal in building its home, they might recall the fact that the woodpecker has long been known as the champion riveter.

It is understood that the range of colors in the feminine wardrobe is not to be limited, notwithstanding the decision of the Ladies' Garment Workers in their annual meeting to have nothing to do with Reds.

The record of "Home-Run Ruth" bids fair to come in for some competition this year, with Ruth Hanna McCormick and Ruth Bryan Owen both in the running.

Judging from the results of the Maryland primaries, Herbert Hoover might be pardoned from humming that sweet song of the South, "Maryland, My Maryland."

Taking 10,000 orphan children to the circus as did a Philadelphia man recently must have been a circus in itself and a happy one.

The success of the Rotary International seems to show that once a good thing starts rolling it can cover a lot of ground.

Colonel Lindbergh says the world is becoming "air-minded." This, by the way, is nine-tenths of "fair-minded."

A wet-plank straddle is too much to saddle.

Drifting Down the Tigris

I SAY "drifting" advisedly, though, as a matter of fact, we are a little stern-wheel steamer of the usual river type equipped with machinery at the rate of four miles an hour and our engine accelerates that comfortable pace but about two miles, our voyage is not inaccurately one of drifting, drifting with the current even as did Tom Sawyer and his strange companions down the Mississippi. However, it would be manifestly absurd, as well as altogether impracticable, to attempt haste on the Tigris. For the Tigris, mark you, is a peculiar and temperamental sort of river. Being very ancient indeed and having seen more than one civilization rise and wane along its banks, it is entitled to the respect due venerable years and it demands that respect. It also insists upon the right to change its course at will and on no more notice than overnight.

It claims the privilege of meandering here and there and wherever it likes across the country, through the desert and among the rushes, with no regard whatever to the directions laid out for it upon the maps. That being the case he who would travel it must learn to pick his way cautiously and without impatience, lest he find himself upon a mud bank or sand bar, there to remain for who knows how many hours or days.

Nevertheless, at the season of the year when the melted snows from the distant mountains far to the west have fed generously the ancient river, it is possible to navigate with a fair degree of assurance, and to make the journey from Baghdad to Basra in something over three days if all goes well. It is one of the three means at present available of accomplishing this stage of the overland journey to India, and altogether the most interesting.

I am, as it happens, the only European passenger. In fact, I am the only European on board the little Ishtar. The captain is a stalwart Arab of dignified mien. A moment ago he paused by the door of the tiny saloon within which I was typing and regarded me curiously. Up to that time he had barely glanced at all as we passed now and then on the deck. But now, noting the facility with which I manipulate—and with my fingers, too, my little portable machine, he plainly concludes me a man of achievement and worthy of acquaintance. So, having acquired here and there a word or two of English, he utilizes them in a wholly unsuccessful attempt to clear up the mystery of why I am here, the sole European, why, like the tourists, I have not gone by the train or by the even swifter airplane, where I am ultimately going—and who on earth I may be anyway!

However, the hopeless tangle of words is presently abandoned with mutual smiles of good will, and the captain, with a final lingering stare at my strange tool of trade, goes forward to see how far the temperamental Tigris has wandered from its channel of yesterday.

I am the only European, I say. But these Irak Arabs I find very friendly. There are a number of them on board as deck passengers. Some, I learn presently, are Christians; but neither in appearance nor in manner do they differ from the Moslems. One of the Christian Arabs has ensconced himself comfortably amid his multifarious belongings in a warm corner near the boiler. Each time I pass he smiles and touches his forehead in token of amity, until at last I am fain to pause.

Delighted, he eagerly prepares me a comfortable seat on cushions, lights a tiny olive and prepares refreshments. He, like the captain, has picked up a few English words in Baghdad and he strives worthily to satisfy his ever-mounting curiosity about me. But my Arabic is confined to such words as are necessary to free me from the clutches of guides and vendors here and there, and I am able to do little more than indicate to my Iraqi friend my proposed destination.

However, like the Shanghai ricksha coolie who never risks losing a fare by admitting ignorance of the desired destination, he nods an affirmative to everything I say and we get on delightfully, while the other deck passengers gathered wonderingly about. The Arab has a most beautiful string of real amber beads which I admire, for I have never seen anything like them. He puts them into my hand with a bow and a smile and a touching of the

forehead, and I am not sure that he does not mean to make me a gift of them; but I can scarcely accept such generosity and I return them, with a very self-conscious imitation of his ceremonial.

This region through which we are passing as we drift down the Tigris is not far from being the oldest known to recorded history. Were we to rise a few hundred feet in an airplane we could see the sites of Babylon and Ur and Kish and many another Semitic or Sumerian city. And yonder, almost on the river's very bank, is one of the most amazing ruins in the entire world. It is the great arch of Ctesiphon, rising 130 feet from the level plain, its hard-baked bricks and tenuous mortar having withstood the ravages of twenty centuries.

Part of the immense walls of some wondrous palace cling to it, and in their shelter are the huddled huts of an Arab village with the flocks and herds grazing quietly about. All through the afternoon, as the river bends and turns, the great ruin is in sight; and at sundown it looms through the purple haze in the far distance, like a huge landmark of time itself in a land where time is measurable in centuries.

Of a truth, this is a land in which time, as Europeans reckon it, means little. See these Arabs here and there at work in their fields, laboriously raising the water from the river into shallow irrigation ditches, pounding the grain before their black tents, guiding their sheep and goats from one scanty bit of sustenance to another.

They have never seen a timepiece nor a newspaper nor a pair of European boots. The only thing of the world they have seen is this little slow-moving river steamer; and as she passes they gather wonderingly at the riverside, the children screaming with delight at a new and wonderful toy, the elders standing silently with arms folded beneath their voluminous garments.

Now and then, when we are so close to the bank that one could easily and safely step ashore, an Arab lad runs by our side, holding out a bunch of some sort of green vegetable in the hope of effecting a sale. Sometimes there is a river fish, and at one village stopping place the Arabs come aboard with fowl and vegetables and strange natural curiosities. On the afternoon of the second day we stop for several hours at Kut where, in April, 1916, General Townsend was compelled to surrender his entire army to the Turks. And though the Turkish triumph was short-lived, yet a memorial of the event stands even yet by the river's side.

It is a considerable town of the desert, having even a few decrepit motorcars and electric lights. And its name, unknown fifteen years ago, has now its place in history because of the six months' stand here of 10,000 courageous Englishmen.

Beyond Kut the river narrows, being in places but fifty yards wide, even in the flood season. Attached to either side of the little steamer is an oil barge on its way to Basra and the tankships from Europe. In the rapid current the manipulation of these becomes increasingly difficult and we swing from bank to bank in most amazing fashion. Fortunately the banks are precipitous and we are able to straddle along first on one side and then on the other, sometimes parting lines as the barges bring up with a thump, often drifting sideways for some distance, now and then playing away a portion of the bank, and always with a wild clamor of shouting, advice, instructions and comments—but never ceasing to drift down the ancient river toward our destination.

Through all these proceedings the Arab captain stands upon his bridge, dignified, imperturbable, apparently not in the least concerned. He has been through it all before, and he is well aware that it is a sort of navigation with which one does well not to grow impatient. One of two things will certainly happen; we will get there or we will not. So why get excited?

In the early days, before the Arabs along the banks became accustomed to the sight of this strange contrivance of the white man, they did not at all approve. Sometimes they even shot at it. But that is all past. They realize what the Englishman is doing for them and they are friendly. Add so it is safe and agreeable nowadays to go drifting down the Tigris.

M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

MOSCOWITES enjoyed the unusual experience of snowballing each other during the Easter holidays, which were observed here a week later than was the case in western Europe and the United States. A mid-winter blizzard developed during these days and gave the city an appearance of Christmas rather than Easter. This did not, however, affect the usual features of the celebration: the throngs of worshippers in the churches on the night before Easter; the continual ringing of the city's innumerable church bells, which lasted far into the following week, and the vast and widespread consumption of the traditional delicacies of the season, pashka (Easter cake), an extremely rich preparation of cheese and raisins, and mulitche, a lighter cake quite similar to the raisin bread of the United States.

A number of German illustrated magazines have recently invaded the Moscow news stands; and amusing pictorial contrasts are the result. While the Russian magazines choose for front-page pictures as a rule only the most definitely proletarian types—workers in the typical Russian collarless shirt and heavy boots and peasant women with kerchiefs over their heads—the German women's magazine, Die Dame, displays the most advanced European styles, and another German publication shows some eminently respectable "Herr Doctor Professor Geheime Rat," arrayed in a dress-suit, a costume that in Russia has become almost as extinct as the dodo.

The Commissariat for Education has decided that education against the drink evil must begin in the primary schools. As a means of advancing this end, teachers are urged not only to give direct talks on the harmfulness of alcohol, but also to set problems which will stimulate the pupils themselves to thought on this question. So in arithmetic it is suggested that sums may be taught by asking the children to calculate how much bread or cloth might be bought for a given amount squandered in the purchase of liquor.

Relations between the Soviet and Greek Governments have been far from smooth recently; and some of the main controversial points at issue were brought out in the press when one of the Greek diplomatic officials in Moscow addressed a letter to the official Soviet newspaper Izvestia in reply to some editorial comments which appeared in the latter publication. The chief Greek grievance is that, while Greece absorbs a certain quantity of Soviet oil and other export products, Russian markets are almost closed to Greek articles of export. As a remedy for this state of affairs Greece desires that the Soviet Trade Commissariat would engage to buy stipulated quotas of the most important Greek goods. The Soviet contention is that, while the actual Soviet-Greek trade balance may be passive, from the standpoint of the latter country, Greek shipping companies make considerable profits by carrying goods to and from Russia's Black Sea ports. The dispute between the two states has been prolonged and at times acrimonious; but it seems unlikely that the Greeks will denounce the existing diplomatic relations. Greek colonizing and commercial interest in the Crimea and southern Russia dates back to ancient classical times.

About a hundred United States college students are expected to visit Russia this summer; and the Russian

Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries is making preliminary arrangements for their accommodation. The students will travel through the country in small groups. Summer is always a time when foreign visitors to Russia become more numerous; the more serious type of "investigator" predominates among these visitors, because very few tourist sightseers are inclined to include Russia in their European itinerary. To those who enjoy the magnificent scenery and native picturesqueness Russia's natural summer resorts, the Caucasus and the Crimea, offer rich attractions. But hotel accommodation is apt to be primitive, to say the least; and Russia shows little tendency to develop into a "tourist country."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole editor of these communications, and the Board holds itself responsible for the selection and the presentation of material. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Pronunciation of the Letter "U"

THE recent discussion in the Monitor of the pronunciation of the word ingenious gives me the chance to take up the cudgels in behalf of a favorite topic of mine: the pronunciation of the letter "u."

In one of Webster's editions he wrote: "The use of the long u after l, r and s is a peculiarity of the English." During the last forty years opinion has swung from one extreme to the other regarding the poor little "u." Some grammars and kindred books on English diction feel as strongly on this matter as I do, as witness one by F. Townsend Southwick, and a very good one by J. F. Kennedy, which states: "Careless speakers often say 'dooty' when they mean duty . . . one of the marks of a well-educated person is his careful enunciation of this much-abused vowel 'u.'"

So far, however, I have not seen any books on the subject give the exceptions where it should be given the long sound after l, r and s, seen in such words as salutary, delude and issue. The rather unthinking inconsistencies of the near-educated are seen in the giving to the u the double o sound in such words as multitude, nutrition, avenue, etc., and the contrary pronunciation of abstruse as abstr-youse, and of true as tr-yoo!

I cannot close without adding that the word-a-day feature is most interesting and instructive—it has cleared up for me the pronunciation of several words of which I was in doubt.

Sylvia F. Metcalf.
New Orleans, La.

The Movies and the Spoken Word

ALLOW me to express a tardy though very sincere admiration for the instructive and most enjoyable series of articles by Mary Pickford. They have made me wonder if the readers and subscribers of the Monitor all realize the high value they are receiving for the time and money they invest.

Mary Pickford's articles were to me most illuminating, and quite as enjoyable as her work on the screen. I say this notwithstanding that I do not place pantomime in the theater on the same plane with the spoken word. I believe that speech is the method of expression which places man above what is termed the lower animals.

Miss Pickford with all her art, even in its latest and most developed stage, would find much difficulty in expressing her interesting and helpful story of the movie world without the medium of words.

Let us be grateful that she has given us so much that is human and beautiful through both mediums.

Seaford, N. Y.

G. H. T.